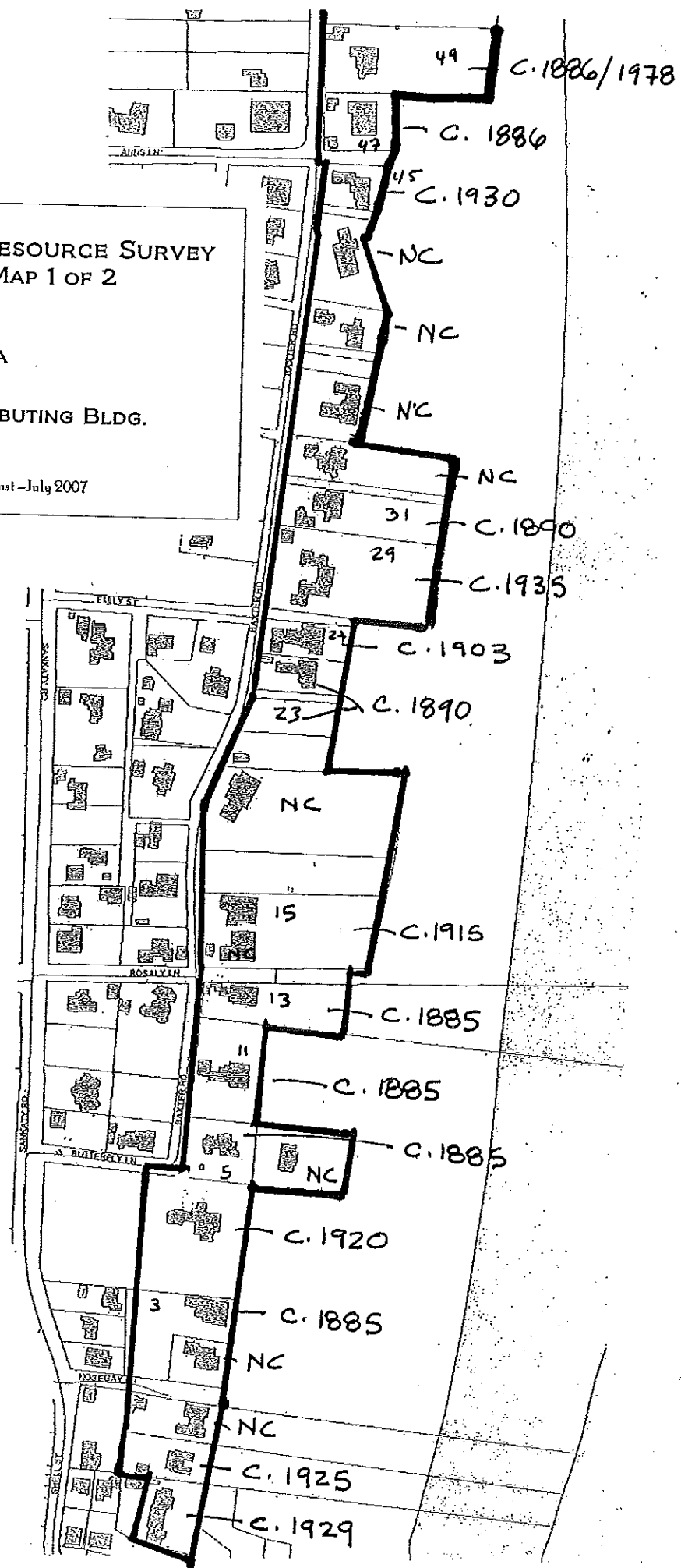


'SCONSET HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY
NORTH BLUFF-MAP 1 OF 2

— STUDY AREA

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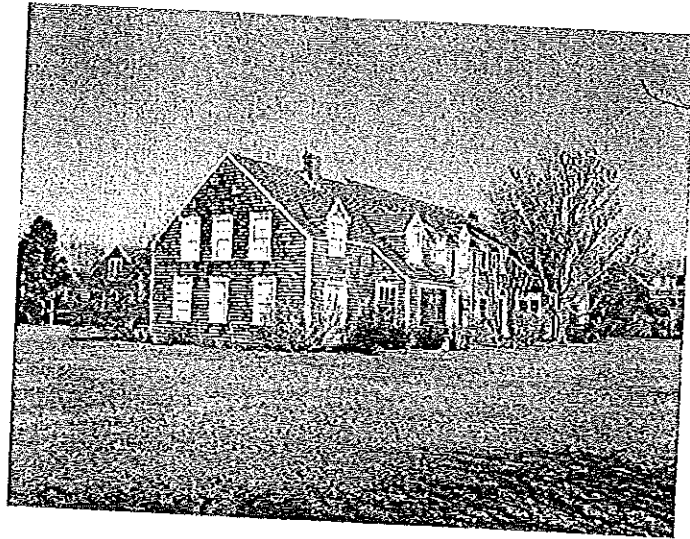
Nantucket Preservation Trust - July 2007



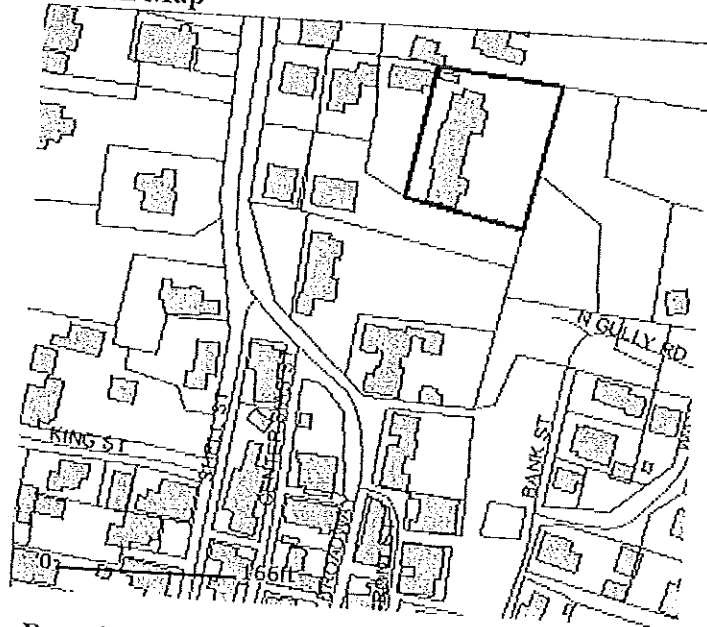
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number
73.1.3 5.6

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 35 SHELL STREET

Historic Name WADE COTTAGE

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1929

Source RESEARCH

Style/Form SHINGLE/COLONIAL REVIVAL

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation CONCRETE BLOCK

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

Wade Cottage rises two stories, and has a five-bay-wide central section flanked by two-bay-wide wings. In plan it is a long rectangular building, one-pile wide. The gable roof is pierced by two internal chimneys on the wings and by shed and gable roof dormers. The west elevation is the most elaborate containing a massive exterior chimney faced with stucco that is centered on the main block. The chimney is punctuated by an arched opening at the second floor. The main block also has a two-tier porch with square posts and Chippendale-style second-floor railing. The central section projects beyond the wings and has a long sloping roof with continuous shed dormer. Windows throughout the building are generally double-hung sash with 6/6 lights. Colonial Revival elements are also found on the wings, including on the south wing an upper light doorway containing arched-glass upper panes and surrounded by a classical flat-arched entablature.

The east elevation’s main block holds four shed-roof dormers and a central gable-roof dormer. The first floor has large multi-paned windows and French doors. The block’s north bay holds a single-leaf glass door crowned by a blind fan and keystone. The south wing’s north bay has been extended beyond the main block with a shed addition. The entire north wing projects from the main block and has a front gable.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

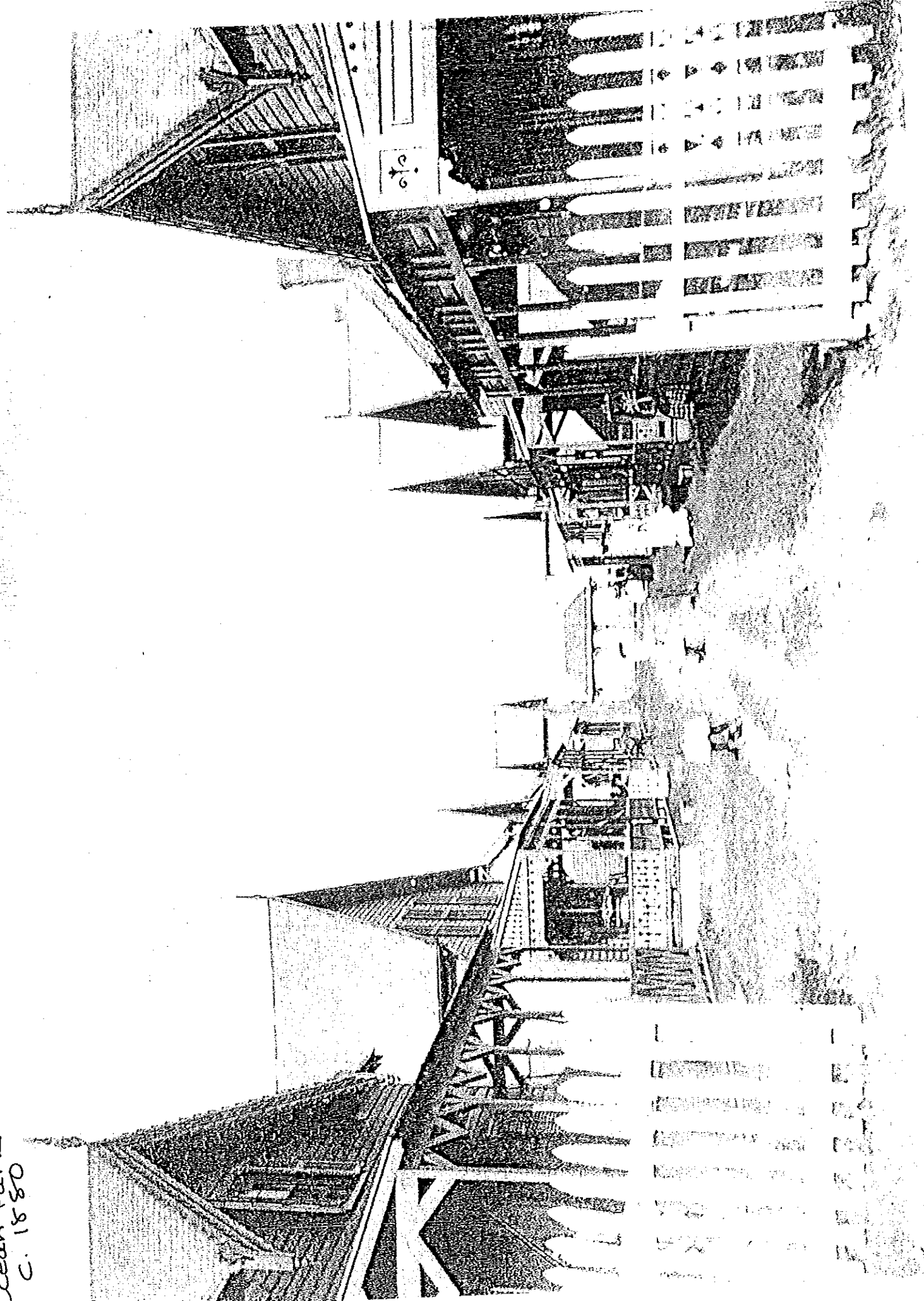
Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Wade Cottage was built in the late 1920s on the site of the Ocean Park cottages also known as Evergreen. Ocean Park included 13 houses in the Gothic Revival style built by Charles H. Robinson for Henry White. The cottages appear on the 1888 Platt Map of the Village of Siasconset and were known as Detroitville, due to the large number of visitors from that city. By 1909 several cottages had been removed according to the Sanborn Map. In 1928 fire damaged several more cottages and the property was soon sold. Wade Cottage replaced the early structures and the central section is made up of two of the original cottages joined together. Overall the building reflects the interest in Colonial Revival architecture as well as the use of wings and warts seen in many ‘Sconset buildings. Although no architect is known, the placement of the chimney as a focal point along the west elevation is one that was repeated elsewhere along the Bluff most notably at 29 and 71 Baxter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Lancaster, Clay. Holiday Island. NHA 1993.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1898, 1904, 1909, 1923, 1949.
Platt, Harry. Map of the village of Siasconset on the Island of Nantucket published by E.T. Underhill & co. New York 1888.
Voices of the Village: An oral history of Sconset. Interviews by Nancy A. Newhouse. ‘Sconset Trust. 2004.

Ocean Park
c. 1880



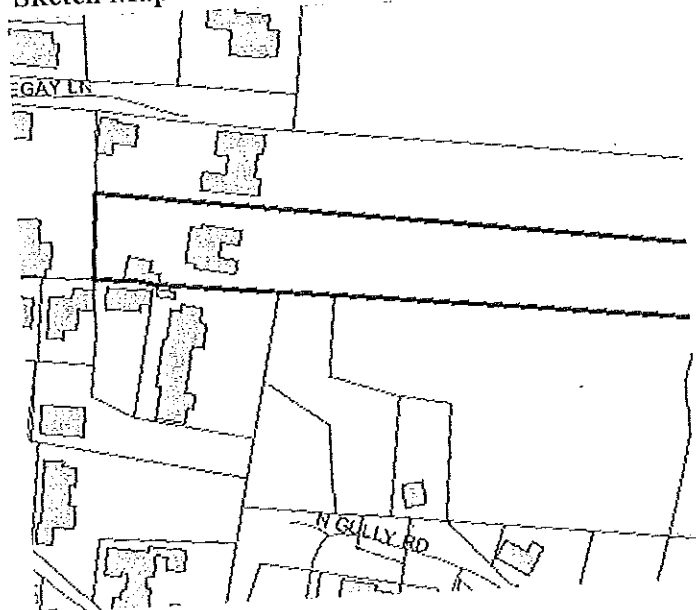
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
73.1.3 4			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 4 NOSEGAY

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1925

Source MAPS

Style/Form SHINGLE/BUNGALOW

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

MID 20TH CENTURY

Condition GOOD

Moved X no yes Date

Acreage 1.25 ACRES

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ *see continuation sheet*
Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

4 Nosegay is a simple 1 ½ story shingle house with gable roof. The building is marked by a sloping cat slide to the west side forming a one-story elevation. Its main elevation, facing east, has been altered on the first floor by the addition of two, one story wings that form a U-shaped plan. The three-bay main block has two sections (east elevation) each with gable roofs and continuous shed dormers. The wings are one-bay wide and have flat roofs crowned by blind balustrades. The east windows are tripartite with large central panes and flanking six paned lights.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ *see continuation sheet*
Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The structure does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map but is evident on the 1949 update suggesting a construction dates during this 26 year period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1923, 1949.

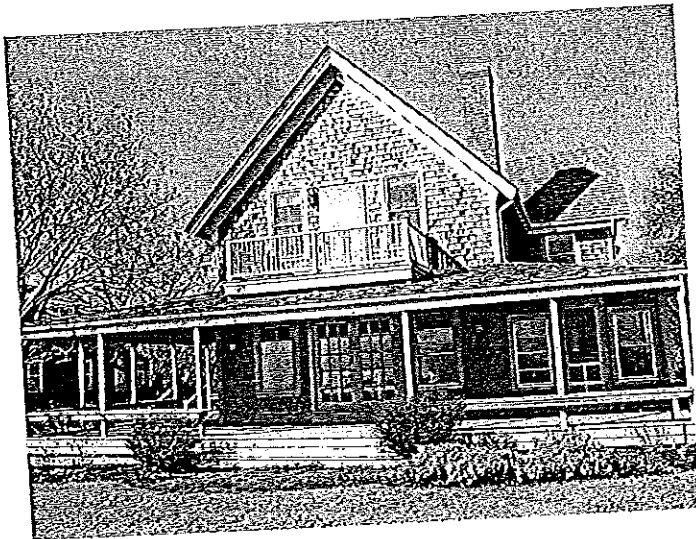
☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

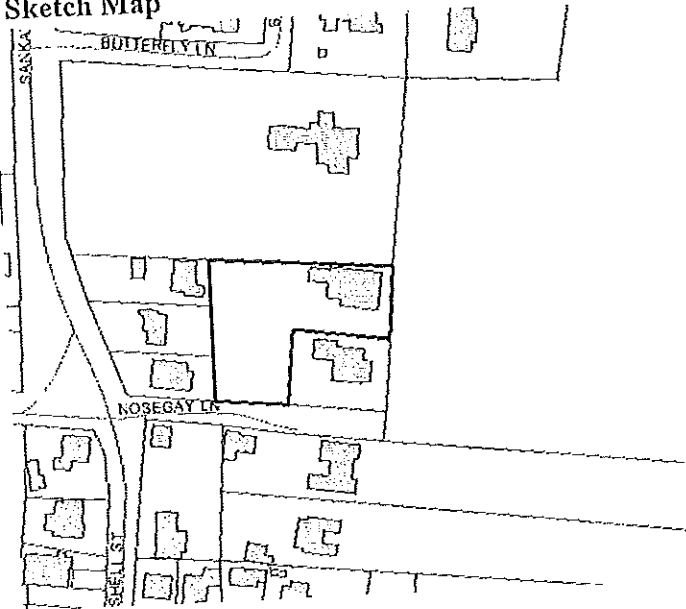
Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
73.1.4 14			
Town NANTUCKET			
Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET			

Photograph



Address	3 NOSEGAY
Historic Name	
Uses: Present	RESIDENCE
Original	RESIDENCE
Date of Construction	C. 1885
Source	STYLE
Style/Form	T-SHAPED/SHINGLE
Architect/Builder	
Exterior Material:	
Foundation	PIER
Wall/Trim	SHINGLE/WOOD
Roof	GABLE, ASPHALT
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures	

Sketch Map



Major Alterations (with dates)	
Condition	GOOD
Moved	X no yes Date
Acreage	LESS THAN AN ACRE
Setting	RESIDENTIAL

Recorded by	Michael May
Organization	Nantucket Preservation Trust
Date (month / year)	March 2007

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

3 Nosegay is a two-story shingle cottage with a cross-shaped plan and gable roof with deep eaves. A one-story rear ell is found to the west. The east or main elevation has a front gable and is tied to the recessed wings by a wrap-around porch with shed roof. The north recess of the porch has been enclosed. The porch has simple square posts and a seat balustrade. A second-floor balcony with shaped balustrade holds a single-leaf door and flanking 2/2 windows. The east elevation's first floor has a double-leaf French doorway and flanking 2/2 windows. Decoration is simple and is limited to corner posts and by a wide flat band found between floors on the side elevations. Shingles at the bottom of the second floor flare above this band. The south elevation holds a single-leaf door that appears to be original. It has an upper light over five-panels.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The structure is identified on the 1888 Harry Platt map of the Village of Siasconset and early 20th century Sanborn maps.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

☐ see continuation sheet

Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1898, 1904, 1909, 1923, 1949
Platt, Harry. Map of the village of Siasconset on the Island of Nantucket published by E.T. Underhill & co. New York 1888

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

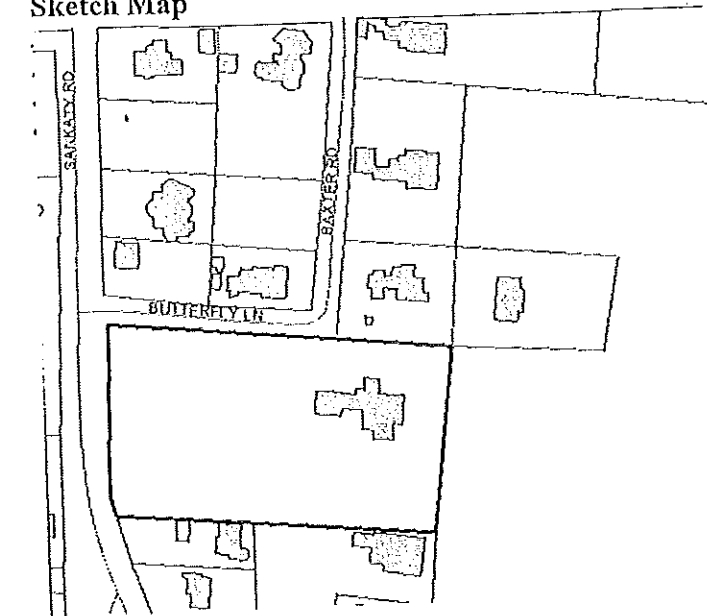
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
73.1.4 12			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 1 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1920

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form CAPE/SHINGLE

Architect/Builder FREDERICK P. HILL

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, ASPHALT SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

MID-LATE 20TH CENTURY

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage 1.9 ACRES

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The building is a 1 ½-story, three-bay-wide, wood frame residence containing a gable roof. Similar shingle cottages with subtle details were constructed in the village in the 1920 and 1930s. The main block is oriented toward the ocean or east elevation, typical of homes along the north bluff. This façade has an open porch with square posts. A large, continuous shed dormer pierces the gable above the porch and holds two, paired and one single 6/6 double-hung sash windows. Windows surrounds and corner boards are simple planks lacking decoration. Similar windows are found elsewhere on the main block and wings usually paired or tripartite. The east elevation door has an upper 12-paned light and flanking 6/6 windows. The door is trimmed with incised work. A post 1949 addition is the one-story rear wing at the northwest corner. Each section holds a stucco-covered brick chimney.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Deed research indicates that the property was purchased in July 1917 by Alice Marie Barry of Greenwich, Connecticut. Barry most likely employed architect Frederick P. Hill to design the cottage soon thereafter. The Barry House Papers 1919-1922, housed at the Nantucket Historical Association, suggest the core of the building is an old structure moved to the site by Hill in 1919. Hill hired James A. Holmes, Jr. that year to perform work including moving the cottage on site, construction of the east and west dormers, sun parlor, east porch, and kitchen extension, shingling, installation of windows, flooring and plaster where necessary. He also employed John C. Ring to build the foundation, cellar, and chimneys. The total cost of the project appears to have been nearly \$7,000--a substantial sum at that time. Letters suggest Mrs. Barry (Alfred) also resided in Los Angeles. Hill continued working on projects at the site at least through 1922.

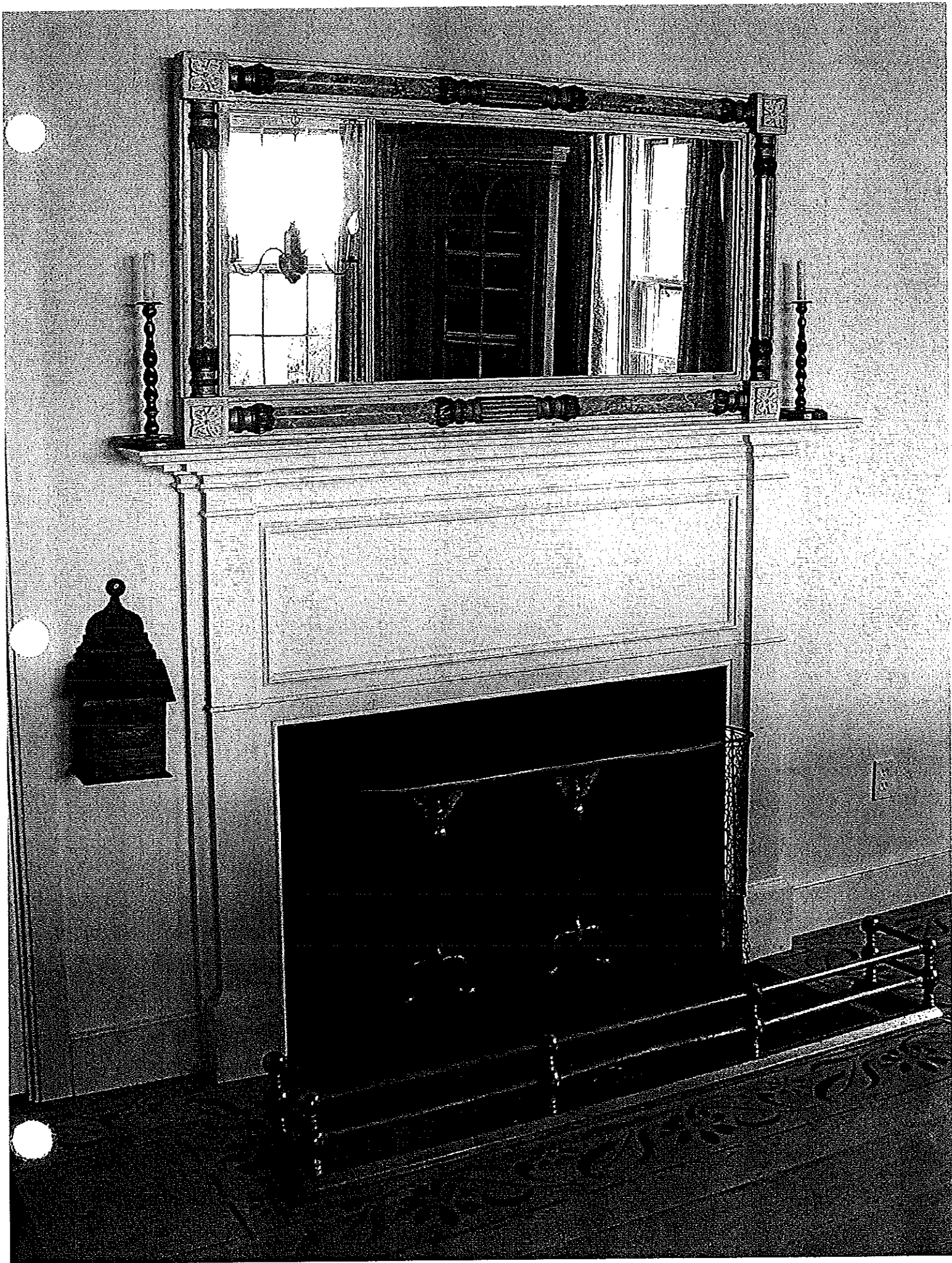
Hill, known as the “architect of Nantucket”, is credited with the design or remodeling of over 20 ‘Sconset cottages in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among his most important local work are the renovations to the ‘Sconset Casino in 1925, including the lattice ceiling, and the original design for the Sankaty Head Golf Club in 1921.

Hill (1862-1957) graduated from Rutgers University in 1883 with a Bachelor of Arts and in 1896 with a Master of Arts, and worked for 17 years under the supervision of Charles F. McKim, head of the firm McKim Mead and White before starting his own practice. Among his work contribution to McKim’s firm was work on New York’s original Pennsylvania Station, Columbia University library, The New York City main Post Office, the Boston Public Library and the Rhode Island State Capitol—perhaps the firm’s most prominent structures. Hill’s skill as an architect and his attention to detail is evident at the Barry home, where care was taken to harmonize the home into the historic character of the village as well as the historic core.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Barry House Papers, 1919-1922. Nantucket Historical Association.
Historic Nantucket. July 1985 "Frederick Parcell Hill, Architect. By John c. Lathrop.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket. 1923,1949.
Registry of Deeds. Nantucket.

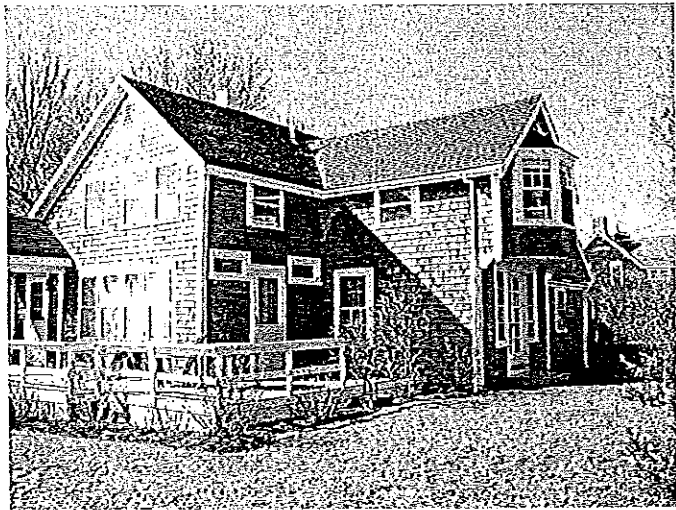
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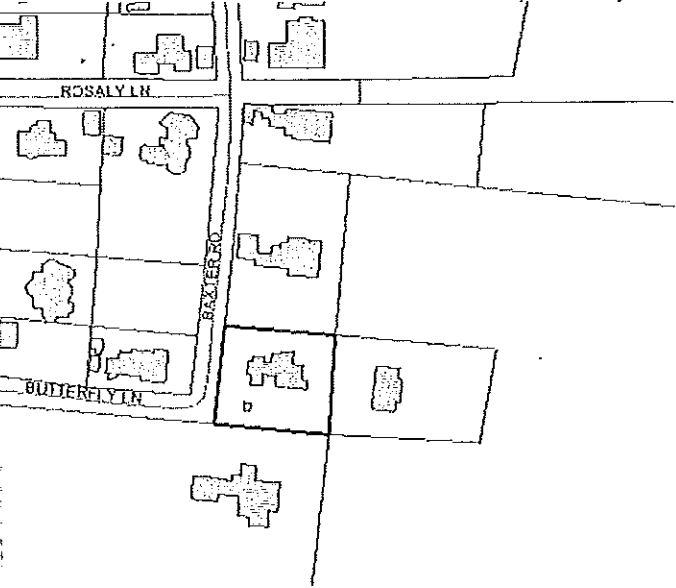
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
73.1.4 11.1			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 5 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name MIACOMET COTTAGE

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

 Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1885

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation NOT VISIBLE

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, ASPHALT SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)
PORCH/REAR WINGS
MID-LATE 20TH CENTURY

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The building is a two-story shingle cottage that has evolved over the years. The irregular L-shaped plan employs a shingle gable roof with a cat slide to the south end and deep eaves with exposed rafters. A one-story ell connects the main block to a two-story addition along Baxter Road.

The main block has an irregular fenestration and a variety of window types. Most windows have 6/6 double-hung sash. The east elevation of the main block has four continuous windows on the first floor crowned on the second floor by one single and a set of paired windows. Several small eyebrow windows are found near the eaves (north and east sides) and a north-side door is flanked by multi-paned clerestory lights. Similar clerestory windows are found on the south elevation. The north elevation gable end holds a projecting second floor sheathed with diamond-shaped shingles and an oriel window. The projection terminates between floors with a carved end bracket. The main doorway is found at the southeast corner of the main façade and is sheltered by a projecting gable portico. A later L-shaped deck is located along the main façade and wraps around to the main block’s north ell. The south elevation also holds a continuous shed roof dormer.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Photographs in the collection of the Nantucket Historical Association indicate that this house once had a covered porch along its east elevation with shingled posts and round arched openings. A second floor oriel window was located on the east elevation where paired windows are now found.

The home is one of the early cottages associated with the William Flagg subdivision--a two- block area bound by Butterfly Lane, Rosaly’s Lane, Sankaty Avenue and the east lots along Baxter. The structure also appears on the 1888 Platt map of Siasonset published by Edward T. Underhill.

William P. Furniss built the cottage, called “Miacomet” in the deed records, soon after the family purchased the land in 1885. He was the son of William Furniss, world traveler, writer and prominent New York attorney, and Louise Chollet Furniss. Louise Furniss, whose husband had died several years earlier leaving a sizable fortune, may have purchased the property for her children, William P. and Grace. William and Grace built at least two cottages on their lot. Land records confuse boundaries and property descriptions, but maps and historic photographs show another cottage between Miacomet and Idlemoor by 1888 that was removed between 1898 and 1904, when it no longer appears on Sanborn maps. William P. Furniss had a troubled life, according to accounts in the New York Times of the period, but his sister Grace was among the first women playwrights. She no doubt came to Nantucket along with the art and theatre crowd.

The cottage has a long association with the Gillmore family, prominent New York actors who first held the house in 1905 and retained it for 20 years. Frank Gillmore born in America on May 14, 1867, to British actress Emily Thorne, was raised in England. He returned to America in the 1890's as an actor . In December, 1912, after the Actors Society of America disbanded, he joined a "Plan and Scope Committee" with five others to devise a replacement actors organization. They met for months at the Players Club in New York, and the 1913 result was the Actors' Equity Association. Gillmore became Equity's Executive Secretary and, later, President. Throughout the 1920's, Gillmore persevered in attempts to get the Hollywood motion picture producers to recognize Equity as bargaining agent for film players--making coast-to-coast train trips from New York each time, which took about four days one way. Gillmore work laid the foundation on which the Screen Actors Guild was built. On May 29, 1943, he died at age 78. Gillmore's wife was American actress Laura MacGillivray, whose mother-- Laura MacGillivray first purchased the property. Daughters Ruth and Margalo became famous actresses. Margalo was a mainstay of the stage with her debut in1917 and her final appearance in1964. Her film career was less successful, but included well-known movies such as High Society. In 1964, Margalo wrote a memoir of life in the Gillmore household, *Four Flights Up*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1898, 1904, 1909, 1923, 1949
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Furniss, Sean. The Furniss and Furness Families of Portsmouth and Durham, New Hampshire. (<http://membes.aol.com/seanbarry/Furniss05.html>)
Historic Photographs in the Collection of the Nantucket Historical Associaiton
‘Sconset Heyday, by Margaret Fawcett Barnes. 1969
New York Public Library. Billy Rose collection. Photographs

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Nantucket Historical Association
Research Library & Archives

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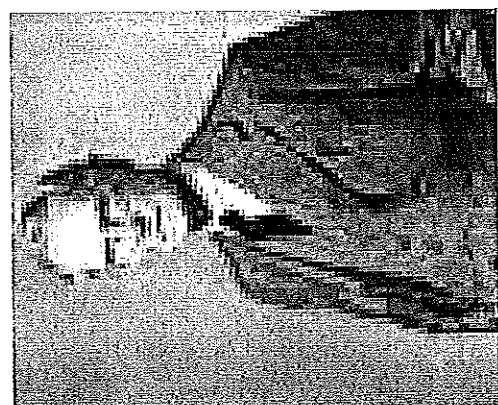
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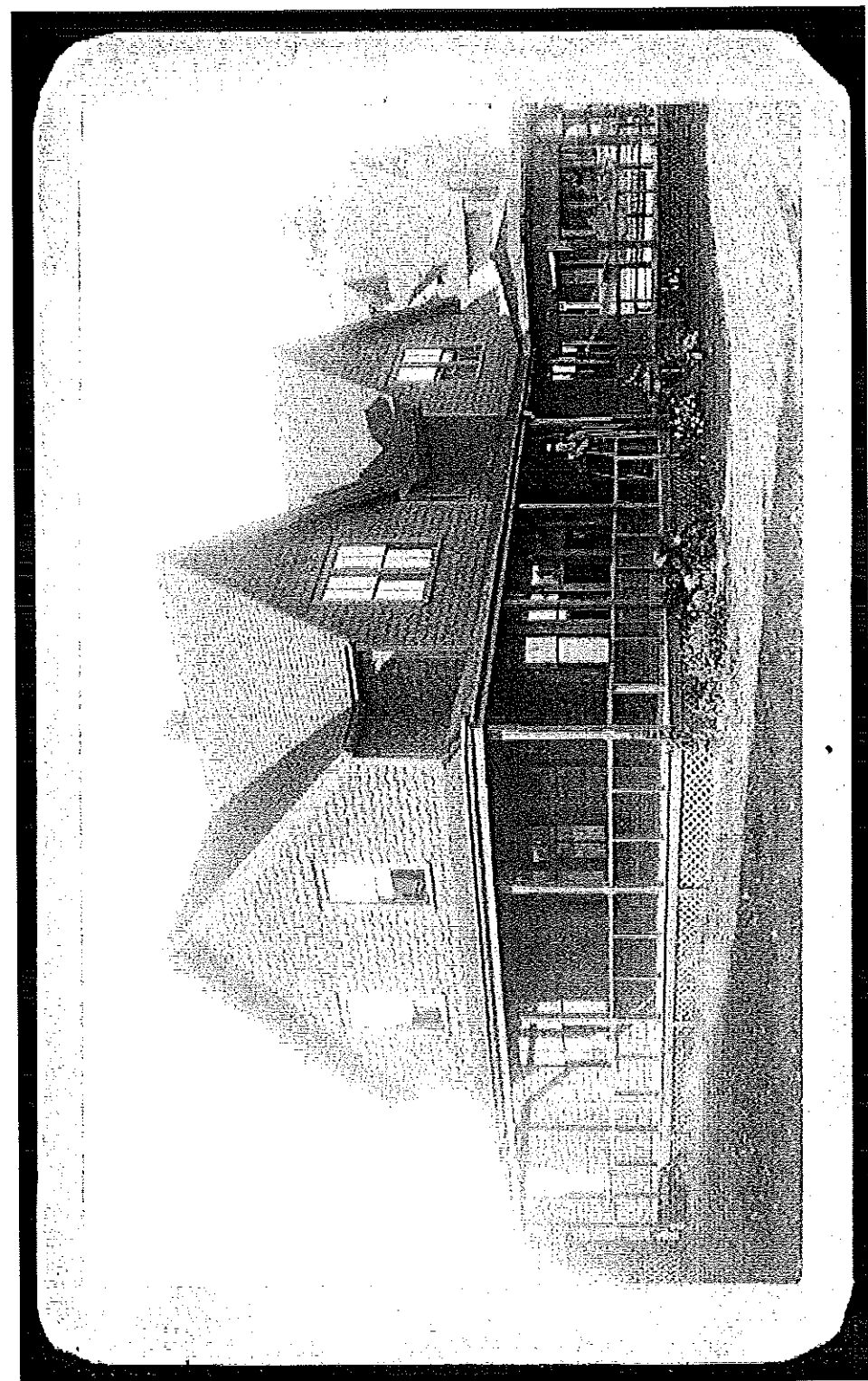
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Photographer or Artist
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Notes
Gilmore Cottage - Roosevelt, possibly Baxter Road.



Frank Gilmore
Margalo Gilmore



7-9 Baxter
removed

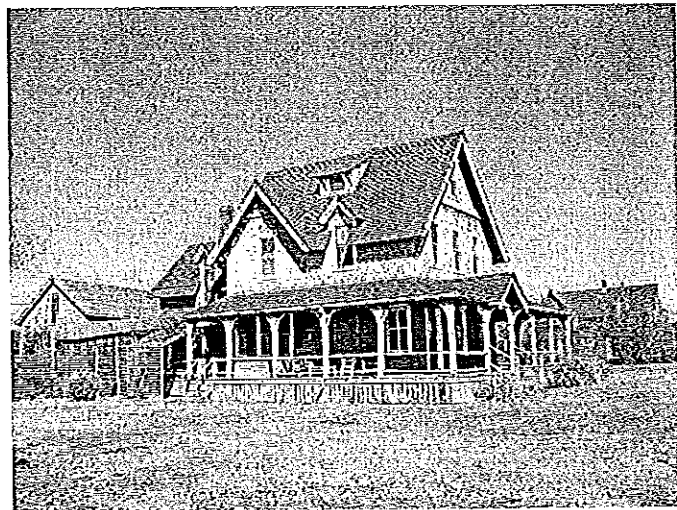


Grace Furniss

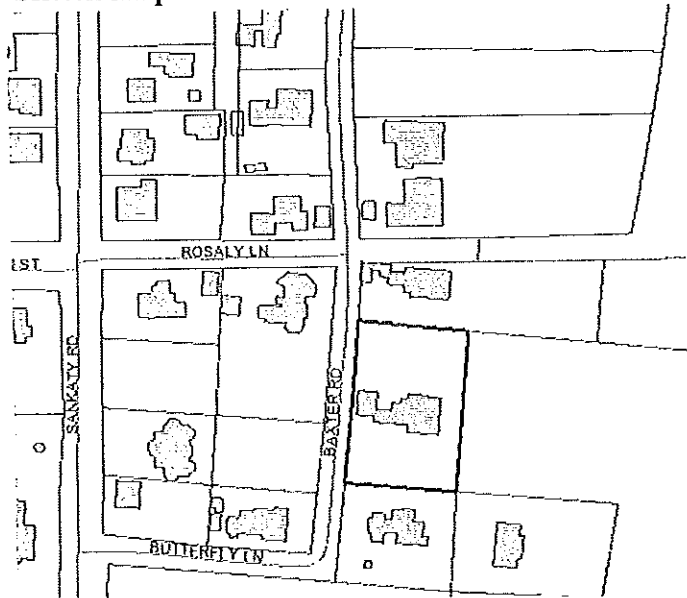
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (*month / year*) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
73.1.4 9			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (*neighborhood or village*) SIASCONSET

Address 11 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name IDLEMOOR

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

 Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1885

Source SECONDARY SOURCES

Style/Form STICK STYLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation BRICK PIER

Wall/Trim WOOD/SHINGLE/CLAPBOARD

Roof GABLE, ASPHALT SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

 STABLE/GARAGE

Major Alterations (*with dates*)

Condition FAIR
 Repairs/maintenance/

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This fine Stick-style cottage retains much of its original form and details and is among the finest historic cottages in the area. The 2 ½-story home employs an irregular plan with an L-shaped main block, a one-story turret near the northeast corner, and a 1 ½-story rear ell. The building is crowned by a steep front gable roof and cross gables along the north and south elevations. The gables have deep eaves containing vergeboards with geometric and floral cut-outs and rounded ends. The eaves contain shaped rafters. The roof is pierced by one corbelled-brick chimney and both its north and south ends hold a shed-roof dormer with Queen Anne window sash flanked by paired shaped brackets and patterned shingles. The roof also has protruding second-floor windows on both the north and south elevations with gabled dormers containing cut-out rake boards. Overall the house is clad with shingles in a variety of patterns with shiplap and diamond configuration predominating. The first floor is sheathed in clapboard. Simple corner posts are employed.

The three-bay main elevation is the most elaborate and is decorated with timber frame elements in the gable end. Also found in the gable ends is a third-floor, double-hung sash window with 16/1 light topped with a gabled surround. Other windows on the main block are double-hung sash with 2/2 lights and have simple wooden surrounds with low gabled lintels. The west elevation holds a diamond-paned light at the south corner of the second floor. Most first floor windows retain their louvered shutters. The main doorway is found in the south bay of the main elevation and holds a Queen Anne style, multi-paned upper window over two horizontal panels.

The first floor is dominated by a large wrap-around porch raised several feet above grade with shed roof and gabled pediment marking the entryway. The gabled portico retains a vergeboard with cut-out circle and quatrefoil designs. The pediment is decorated with angled boards surrounding a central plaque upon which is a quarterboard denoting the home’s name. Porch posts are square with chamfered corners and cut-out brackets are found at each side with a continuous rake board forming arched openings between posts. A simple board railing without balustrades runs along the porch and entry steps.

A one-story turret rests above the porch in the “L” formed at the northeast corner. It is faced with diamond-shaped shingles and hold one window per side and topped by a gabled roof. The gable peak holds a louvered attic light and has a flared wall. The north elevation is flush with the rear-wing.

The 1 ½ story rear ell holds similar features to the main block but is more reserved in its use of decoration. The south elevation holds a second floor window piercing the roof and a separate utilitarian porch. The wing is connected by a gabled roof breezeway with latticework to the garage.

The garage is a simple gable roof structure with a rectangular plan rising 1 ½ stories and sheathed in clapboard. The street or west elevation holds two solid garage doorways. The gable ends, found on the north and south elevations hold six-over-six double hung sash windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Deed records indicate the property was sold by William Flagg to Abraham W. Rice, a financial manager of the Detroit Safe Co. of Detroit, Michigan in 1884. Flagg had purchased the land as part of his original subdivision two years previously. Rice built his cottage soon after his purchase and it was completed by the spring of 1885 according to I&M accounts. Idlemoor is thought to have been the first house built on the north bluff and was constructed by E. A. and M. B. Leighton of Cottage City (now Oak Bluffs). The structure appears on the Platt map of ‘Sconset in 1888. The home remains in the hands of Rice descendants. It is said the name Idlemoor derives from the moor view and the relaxing or “idle” nature of the Rice family’s visits.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

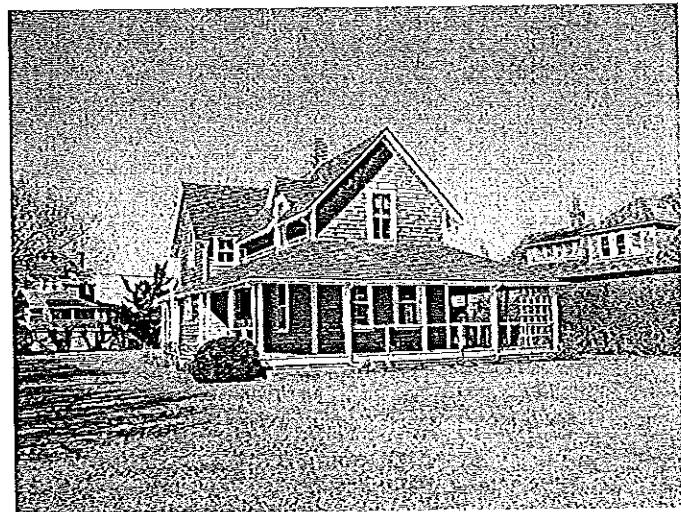
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Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1898, 1904, 1909, 1923, 1949

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

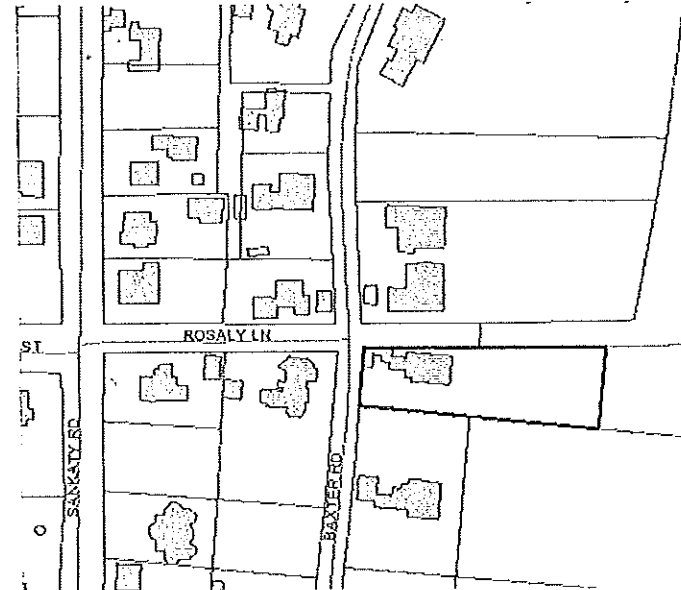
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
73.1.4 7			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 13 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1885

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form CROSS FORM/QUEEN ANNE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim WOOD/SHINGLE

Roof GABLE, ASPHALT SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

SHED/GARAGE

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The building is a two-story, two-bay-wide shingle cottage with a cross-shaped plan and one-story rear ell. The main or east elevation has a front gable with molded rakeboard and deep eaves. The façade is dominated by a wrap-around porch with hip roof supported by square posts and containing a simple stick balustrade with rail and support beam. The main door is located in the recessed south end of the east elevation and holds an upper Queen Anne window. The north elevation is faced with staggered butt shingles. The south holds a shed addition with bay window. Several window types are found along the south side, including a half dormer and a simple eyebrow window under the overhanging eaves. The majority of windows employ 2/2 lights with simple molded lintels. The rear ell has a shed roof porch protected by lattice screens and connected to a shingle and clapboard sided shed and garage.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house is one of the early cottages built on the North Bluff. It is identified as the northernmost structure on the Harry Platt Map of the Village of Siasconset published in1888. Deed research indicates that the property was sold by William Flagg on August 30, 1883 to William Ballantyne of Washington, D.C. Ballantyne was a prominent book publisher of the late 19th and early 20th century. His firm was known as William Ballantyne and Sons. In 1902, Ballantyne deeded the property to his daughter Margaret E. Ballantyne. The house remained in the Ballantyne family for over 40 years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

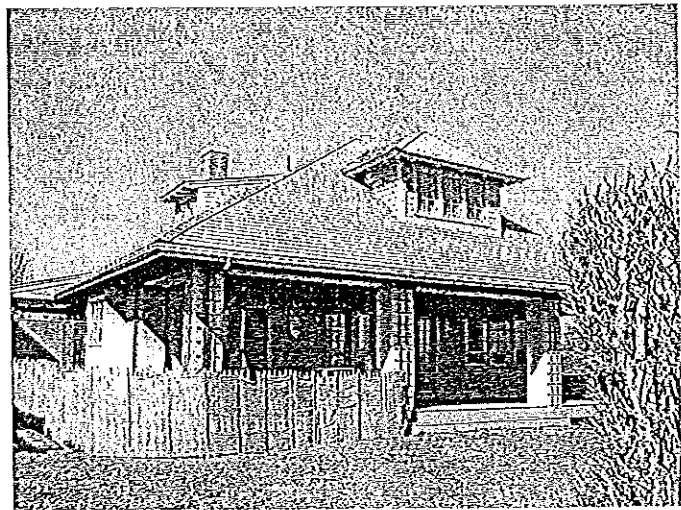
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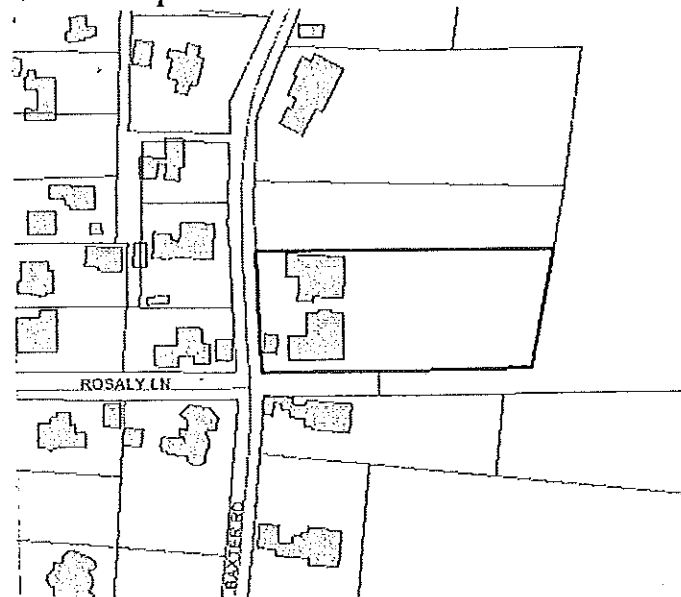
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (*month / year*) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
73.1.4 5			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (*neighborhood or village*) \$IASCONSET

Address 15 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

 Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1915

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form BUNGALOW

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation CONCRETE

Wall/Trim STUCCO/WOOD

Roof HIP/SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

 GUEST HOUSE CONSTRUCTED C. 2000

Major Alterations (*with dates*)

 RENOVATED IN 2000

Condition GOOD

Moved x yes Date c. 2000

Acreage ONE ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The original building at 15 Baxter Road is a 1 ½-story, four-bay-wide bungalow with a large shingled hip roof and stucco exterior. The roof overhangs a porch located on the east elevation containing square stucco posts. The roof is pierced by a hipped roof dormer holding three casement windows, and a brick chimney. The deep eaves of the main roof have exposed shaped rafters. A shed roof dormer is found on both the north and south sides. The building is low to the ground and the façade holds three sets of multi-paned “French” doors and three continuous double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. One-story rear wings have been added to the west elevation. The structure was moved c. 2000 on site and became the secondary house on the property.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The property was part of Robert Coffin’s Aurora Heights Subdivision. Coffin sold the lot to Miss Katie Corbett in 1882, who held it until 1902. The property remained undeveloped during her ownership. The dwelling was most likely constructed during the ownership of Florence A. Craig of Ithaca, New York, who purchased the property in December 1909. The 1911 Assessor records indicate the property as undeveloped in the name of DeWitt Craig. In 1916, the house is referenced as Florence A. Craig heirs and indicates the existence of buildings including a dwelling valued at \$4000 and another building (probably a garage) valued at \$600. The house is listed as the property of Clare Currier Glazier in 1922, apparently a Craig heir. It remained in the Craig family for most of the 20th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ *see continuation sheet*

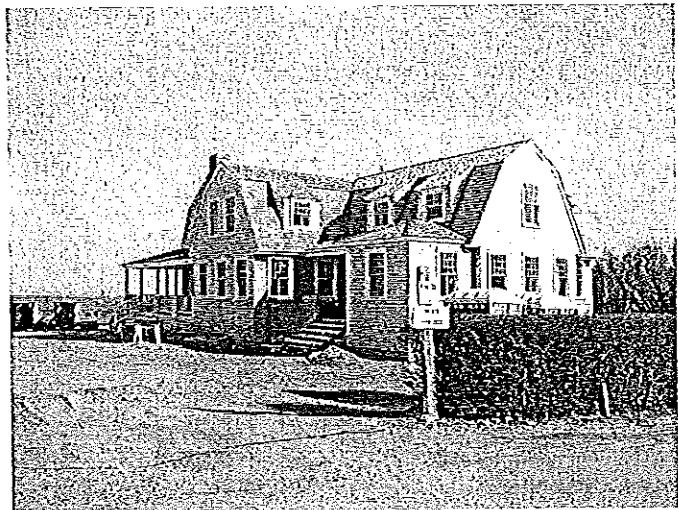
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☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

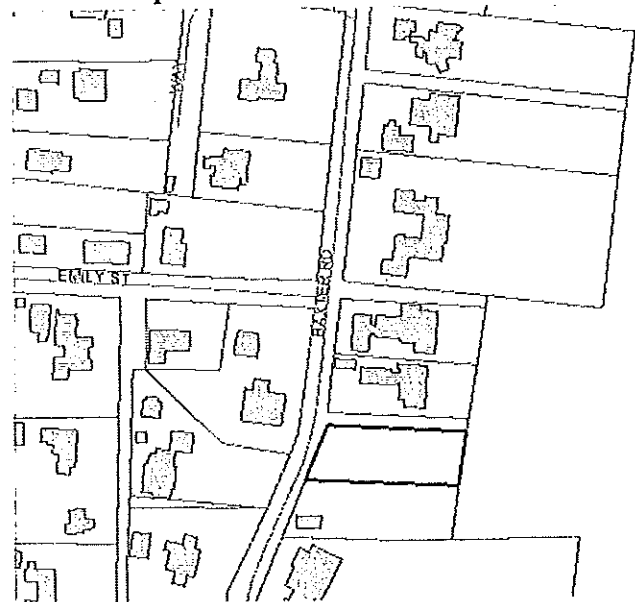
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (*month / year*) April 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49.2.3 12			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (*neighborhood or village*) SIASCONSET

Address 23 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name BRAE

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

 Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1890

Source DEED RECORDS

Style/Form COLONIAL REVIVAL/SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation CONCRETE

Wall/Trim WOOD/SHINGLE

Roof GABLE//SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

 C. 2007 GUEST COTTAGE

 C. 1900 SHED, MOVED ON SITE

Major Alterations (*with dates*)

 C. 2007 MOVED ON SITE

Condition GOOD

Moved ☒ yes Date 2007

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

23 Baxter Road is a 1 ½-story, three-bay-wide Shingle style cottage with a gambrel roof and a large rear addition forming a T-shaped plan. The building has undergone major renovation and has recently been moved on site. The east elevation has a large open, wrap-around porch with shaped balustrade and square posts. The roof houses shed roof dormers and a large central gabled dormer with balcony, as well as internal end chimneys. Windows have 8/2 and 12/2 lights.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

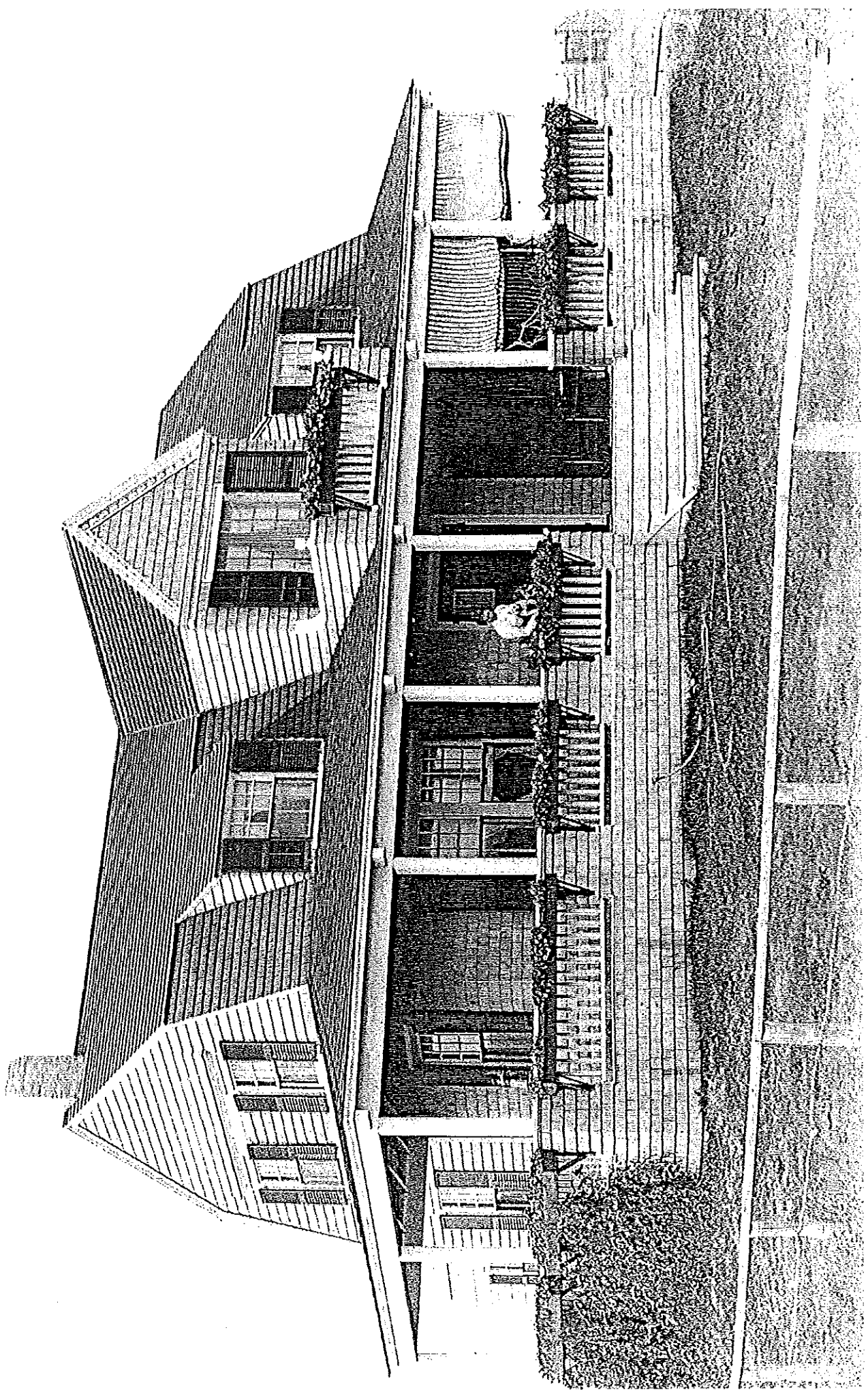
Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

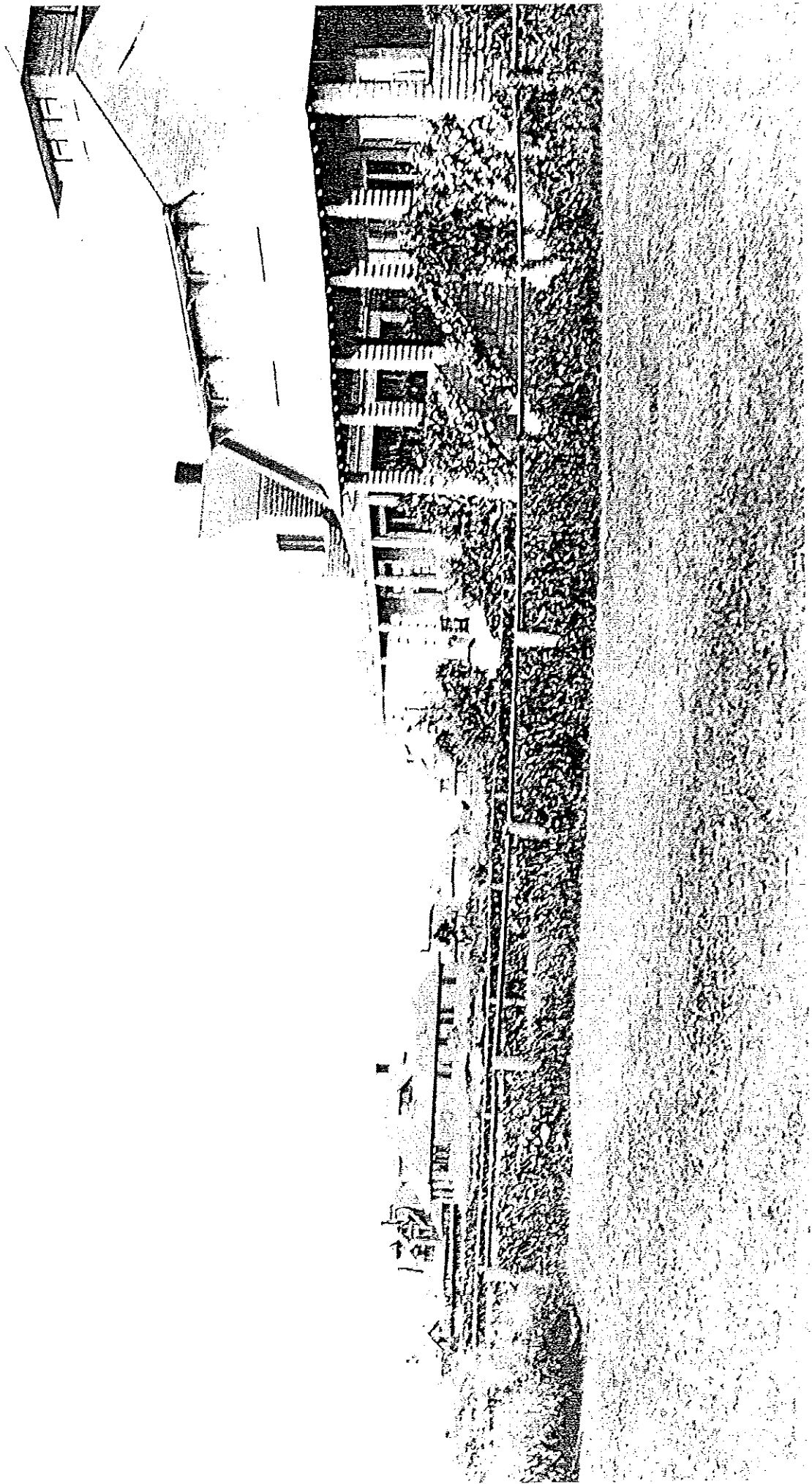
Known as “The Braes”, the house is identified in an early photograph in the collection of the Nantucket Historical Association as “Streeter Cottage”. Deed records indicate the Robert B. Coffin sold lot 28 in Coffin’s Aurora Heights subdivision to Frank Streeter in 1890. Two years later, Streeter conveyed the property including the building to his wife Lilian C. Streeter. She sold the property in 1903 to Thomas C. Beer, a prominent attorney and judge from Bucyrus, Ohio. The Beer family purchased adjoining lots in 1903 and 1907. For many years it was home to Martha A. A. Beer, wife of William C. Beer, also a corporate attorney. Her son, Thomas Beer (1889-1940), was the noted author who summered here where he wrote his most memorable work. He graduated from Yale in 1911 and later earned his law degree from Columbia University. He practice law with his father, but started writing during WW I and upon the death of his father took up writing full time. He produced over 140 short stories for the Saturday Evening Post. Beer is best known for his biographies of Stephen Crane (1923) and Marcus Hanna (1929). Thomas is credited with adding a rear wing to the house with royalties from his books. The Beer family retained the home until 1964. Thomas’ brother Richard, and Richard’s wife Doris, held the home briefly, both were local artists. Richard served as American Consul from 1916-1926 in various locations, including Budapest, London, and Havana.

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Beer

Famous Iowans

By Tom Longden

Beer, Thomas

Writer
1889-1940
June 15, 2007

Thomas Beer was a gifted author who wrote engagingly about everyday people in the heartland although he was urbane and from the upper class. Beer was born in Council Bluffs, the son of corporate attorney William Collins Beer and Martha Ann Alice Baldwin Beer. Their son would be the sixth generation of his family to become a lawyer, but his heart was in writing. The boy spent much of his childhood at his grandfather's farm in Ohio or with relatives at Yonkers, N.Y., and summers on Nantucket. He graduated from Yale University in 1911, where he was class poet, then spent five years earning a law degree from Columbia University. He practiced law with his father from 1913 to 1917 before serving in France during World War I. He started writing at the end of the war and with the death of his father. Beer wrote 140 short stories for the Saturday Evening Post between 1917 and 1936. He turned out his first novel in 1921 and gained attention with "The Fair Rewards" in 1922, followed by "Sandoval" in 1924 and "The Road to Heaven" in 1928. He is known primarily for "The Mauve Decade, American Life at the End of the Nineteenth Century" (1926), "Hanna" (1929) and "Stephen Crane" (1923), although today he is criticized for taking liberties with the Crane biography. An unconventional man who never married, Beer spent winters in his old house in Yonkers and summers in a Victorian house at Nantucket. From July 1937 to September 1938, Beer had a physical and emotional breakdown and was never able to write again. Beer was found dead in bed at the Albert Hotel in Greenwich Village. The official cause was a heart attack, but biographer John Clendenning calls Beer a closeted homosexual who was an alcoholic and says his death could have been suicide. When he died, Beer was said to be working on a critical work called "Form, Color and Design," about the psychology of color.

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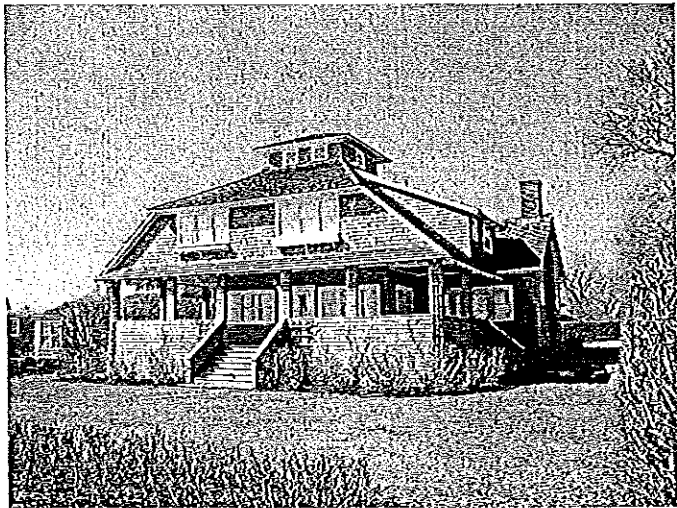
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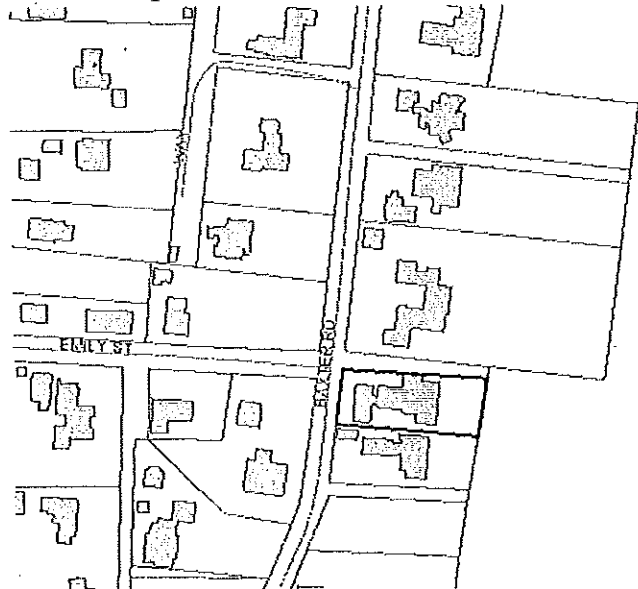
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49.2. 3 10			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 27 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name CAPTAIN'S CABIN

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1903

Source DEED RECORDS

Style/Form SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim WOOD/SHINGLE

Roof STYLIZED HIP/SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures
SECONDARY DWELLING

Major Alterations (with dates)
20TH C. REAR WING/COTTAGE

Condition GOOD

Moved X no yes Date

Acreage APPROX. ONE ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

This 2 ½-story frame dwelling has an irregular plan and Shingle style elements. The large roof consists of a stylized hip with a jerkinhead east end. The roof is crowned by one brick chimney as well as a central hipped roof belvedere containing: two four-paned windows (east and west sides), one four-paned window (north and south sides), and deep overhanging eaves. The roof also employs a large shed-roof dormer on both the north and south elevations with three continuous windows and exposed rafters.. The three-bay wide east elevation holds two sets of three continuous windows with 2/2 double-hung sash on each floor. The first floor is recessed and contains a central doorway with broad proportions, upper multi-glass doorway and a pilaster surround. The first-floor open porch has a shed or pent roof running along the east elevation that connects to the main roof. The porch, high off the ground, is U-shaped and wraps around to the north and south elevations. It employs shingled square posts resting on a shingled blind railing and has exposed shaped rafters. A gabled roof north addition is found beyond the porch at the northeast corner. The west elevation is marked by a second-floor window with diamond-shaped panes. A one-story rear ell employs similar features. The property also holds a later secondary structure near the street.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Deed records indicate that the land, identified as lot 29 on Coffin’s Aurora Heights Subdivision, was sold by Robert B. Coffin to Isabel Thompson on November 1, 1902.

Historic photographs in the collection of the Nantucket Historical Association indicate that the property called “Capt’s Cabin” once held bull’s-eye windows in the belvedere and carved brackets beneath the eaves of the belvedere and along the second floor east elevation. Other changes include 6/6 windows and paired second-floor windows rather than the current triple windows. The property is said to have been named “Capt’s Cabin” because the cupola room was outfitted like a ship’s cabin with bunks and port holes where the owner was said to act out the part of a sea captain.

The home was built by William H. Thompson and his wife Isabel Irving, both famous New York actors and part of the early 20th century theatre crowd that summered in ‘Sconset. Isabel Irving (1871-1944) first appeared on stage in 1886. In “‘Sconset Heydays” she is described as a beautiful, blonde actress, who had an elusive charm that clung even through her later years. W.H. Thompson, born 1822 in Glasgow, Scotland, was a stage and vaudeville actor. He died in New York City in 1923.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

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☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.



Isabel Irving



Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Thompson [Isabel Irving], at Captains Cabin, 1904. Both were New York actors. The house was built on the North Bluff and is still standing. It has a Captain's Cabin instead of a Widow's Walk.

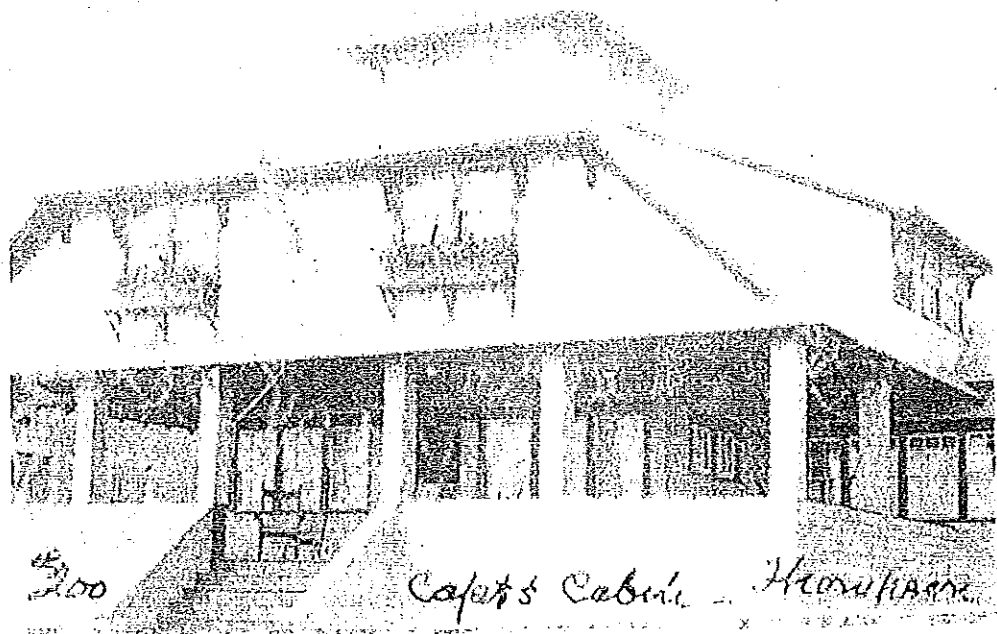
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Image Number
SC612-200

Location
Scan only

Process
Sepia toned print

Format or Mount
Paper

Photographer or Artist
Unknown

Notes

"Capt's Cabin - Thompson" 57 Baxter Road.

Subjects
[Siasconset](#)
[Houses](#)
[Sconset - Baxter Road](#)

Condition
Fair.

Credit Line
Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association.

Donor Notes
Scans donated by Bette Haviland.

Written to CD
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Image Number
SC612-54

Location
Scan only

Process
Sepia toned print

Format or Mount
Paper

Photographer or Artist
Unknown

Notes
Several houses on the North Bluff.

Subjects
[Siasconset](#)
[Houses](#)
[Baxter Road](#)

Condition
Fair.

Credit Line
Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association.

Donor Notes
Scans donated by Bette Haviland.

Written to CD
384

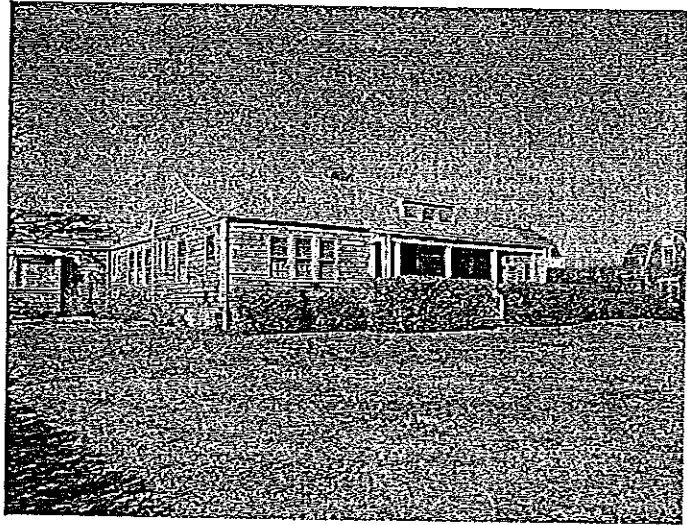
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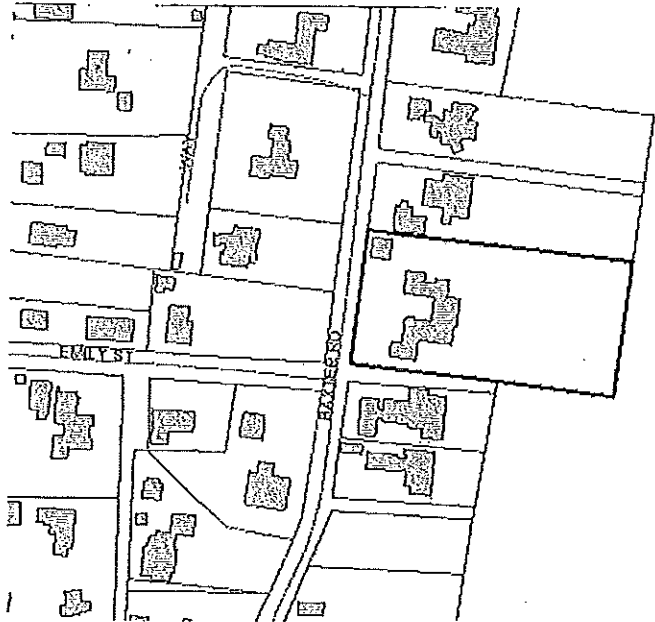
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49.2. 39			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 29 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name BRUSH GATES

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1935

Source DEED RESEARCH/SANBORN MAPS

Style/Form CAPE/SHINGLE

Architect/Builder poss. FREDERICK P. HILL
ALFRED SHURROCKS

Exterior Material:

Foundation CONCRETE BLOCK

Wall/Trim WOOD/ASPHALT

Roof GABLE//SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

ONE STORY GARAGE/GUEST COTTAGE

Major Alterations (with dates)

MID-LATE 20TH CENTURY

Condition GOOD

Moved X no yes Date

Acreage 1.01 ACRES

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The building is a 1 ½-story, three-bay-wide bungalow with a U-shaped plan. It has a rustic shingled exterior laid in a staggered pattern and a gable roof with flares at the northeast and southeast corners. The east elevation has an open porch at the northeast corner contained within the roofline. The porch roof projects slightly from the plane of the main block and is supported by square posts with incised decoration at their tops. A central shed dormer dominates the east side's roofline. A tripartite opening holding 12/12 lights is found at the southeast bay. Windows retain their S-shaped shutter holders. Some louvered shutters remain. Beneath the porch is a central bay window with paneled spandrel. The east door, located in the north bay of the east elevation, is low and broad with six panels. The north elevation holds a service entrance porch with segmental arched openings and doorway. The west side of the house is dominated by a large central chimney faced with stucco as well as segmental arched single-leaf doorways in the south and north walls forming the U-plan. A later wing is found at the southwest end close to the road.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house , according to records at the NHA, was designed circa 1935 by architect Frederick P. Hill for Elsie Lombard Brush and her daughter, Natalie Brush Gates. Other records suggest the house was designed by Alfred Shurrocks of Providence, R.I. It is possible both architects, who each had ties to the island, played a role in the design. Both were important architects of their time building sensitive ‘Sconset dwellings. Shurrocks was also an early preservation architect and worked on the 1920s restoration of “Oldest House”.

The current structure, originally known as "Brush Gate;" represents the best of its era in design, proportion and aesthetics. Its low rambling U-form with warts was typical of cottages designed by Hill and others in the early 20th centuries. Hill's design also paid careful attention to details and its environment. The building reflects not only the scale of the old ‘Sconset cottages, but also their subtle details from its shingle pattern to door hardware. The house design was repeated in ‘Sconset including in a 1939 International style cottage and later cape style dwellings.

Described in the early 20th century as "the architect of Nantucket," Hill is credited with the design work for over 20 ‘Sconset cottages. He also carefully added to historic structures throughout the island. Among Hill's most important works on island are the 1925 renovation to the ‘Sconset Casino, including the addition of the theatre’s lattice ceiling, and the original design for the Sankaty Head Golf Club, constructed in 1921.

Hill had an impressive education and early work experience. Before forming his own firm in the early 1900s, he worked for 17 years under the supervision of one of America’s most prominent architects, Charles F. McKim, co-founder of the firm McKim Mead and White. Hill’s contribution to the firm is significant. He worked on executing details and element selections for some of the firm’s most important commissions, including New York’s original Pennsylvania Station, the Boston Public Library and the Rhode Island State Capitol.

The owners of the house were also influential Americans typical of many of Nantucket’s early summer residents. Mrs. Brush, a former stage actress, was the wife of John Tomlinson Brush, a department-store owner who also owned baseball's Cincinnati Reds and New York Giants. Her daughter, Mrs. Gates was an author and prominent in Republican politics. In 1938, the house was sold to Brigadier General William L. Ritchie, a West Point graduate who went on to serve in leading posts at the Air Force during and after WWII.

The Ritchie House is significant not only for who designed it and who owned it, but for the way it fits into ‘Sconset. With its modest scale, familiar materials, and a design that suggests it had evolved gradually over time, the house is one of the most architecturally successful on the North Bluff.

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☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*



El MacLadden Filmmaker

November 4, 1922

10

How can you
Get in the Field
Golfers

Confession of a
Man of Sin

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One Babe
Fighting the
Temptation of Sin?
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BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM L. RITCHIE

Retired June 30, 1951. Died Aug. 17, 1980.

William Ludlow Ritchie was born at Helena, Ark., in 1902. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., and was commissioned a second lieutenant of field artillery June 12, 1925.

His first assignment was with the 12th Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he served as battery officer, reconnaissance officer, and assistant executive. In December 1926, he was transferred to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for duty with the Eighth Field Artillery. He later served at that station as train, motor and stable officer of the 11th Ammunition Train, and also completed a course at the school for bakers and cooks.

In July 1929, he returned to the United States to attend Air Corps Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, and the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas. In July 1930, after completion of those courses, he was transferred to the Air Corps and assigned to the 16th Observation Squadron at Fort Sill, Okla. After serving at that station as flight operations and communications officer and adjutant of the Air Corps Troops, he was transferred, in September 1932, to Chanute Field, Ill. Following completion of the communications course at the Air Corps Technical School, he was assigned to duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps at Camp Custer, Mich., in July 1933. During the next year he also served as camp commander of the 614th Company of the Civilian Conservation Corps at Camp Starved Rock, Utica, Ill., and as section communications officer of the Eastern Zone of the Army Air Corps Mail Operations at Cleveland, Ohio.

In May 1934, he was ordered to Scott Field, Ill., where he spent a year as squadron and post communications officer, recruiting, publicity and operations officer, and group adjutant of the 15th Observation Squadron. In July 1935, he was made aide and pilot to the assistant secretary of war. During this period he was also a military aide at the White House.

He entered the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Ala., in September 1938, and a year later was enrolled at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. In February 1940, he was assigned to the Fourth Corps Provisional Observation Group at Natchitoches, La. In June of that year he was transferred to Langley Field, Va., as group S-1 and S-4 of the 25th Bombardment Group and squadron commander of the Second Bombardment Group.

In July 1941, he moved to Bolling Field, D.C., as assistant G-3 (operations) of the Air Force Combat Command, and the following March was assigned to the War Department General Staff at Washington, D.C., as a member, acting chief, and later chief of the Southwest Pacific Section Theater Group, Operations Division.

In November 1944 he went to Moscow, Russia as a member of the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Military Mission planning staff. Returning to the United States a year later, he was assigned temporary duty at Air Force headquarters as a member of the Joint U.S.-Russian trusteeship. In April 1946, he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of the Air Staff at Air Force headquarters. The following month he was relieved from this duty and assigned to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, and in October of that year was appointed chief of the War Plans Division of that office.

On Oct. 10, 1947, after U.S. Air Force headquarters was established, he was named chief of the Plans Division in the Office of the Director of Plans and Operations.

He was attached to the Office of the Air Attache in London, England, in December 1948, for duty with the commander in chief of the Naval Forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

He returned to the United States in October 1949 to become a patient at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. The following April he was transferred as a patient to Fitzsimmons General, Denver, Colo.

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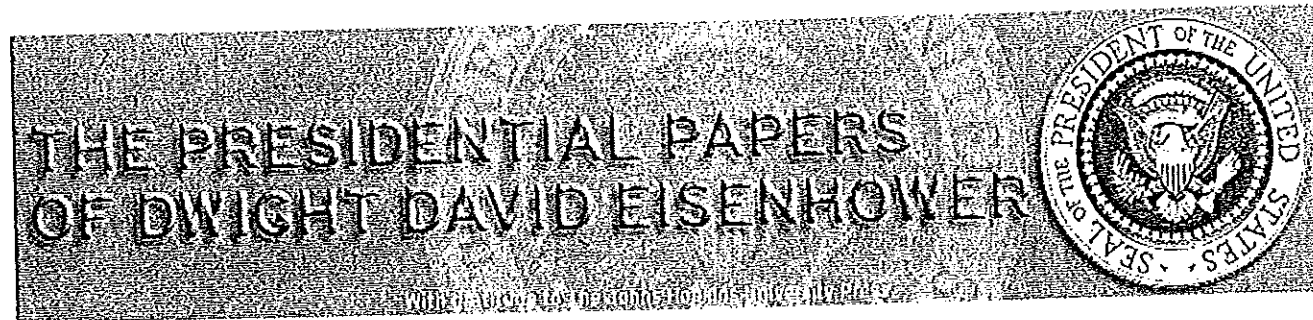
A B C D E F G H I J

K L M N O P Q R S

T U V W X Y Z

General Ritchie has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit and Air Medal. He is rated a command pilot, combat observer and technical observer.
(Up to date as of May 15, 1950)

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Document #1421; January 20, 1960
To Natalie Brush Gates
Series: EM, AWF, Name Series ; Category: Personal

The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower, Volume XX - The Presidency: Keeping the Peace
Part VIII: "Friends and Foes"; September 1959 to February 1960
Chapter 20: "No substitute for personal contact"

Dear Natalie: Proving that forty-five years of knocking about the world has done something, on the surface at least, to overcome my 1914 shyness, I am addressing you by the name that I have always remembered you by--Natalie.¹

When my secretary put on my desk this morning your nice note, together with the enclosure, I assure you that for a few moments I was completely removed from my current problems and transported instantly back to West Point days.² Thank you for giving me such a welcome break, for telling me of your current whereabouts, and for your assurance that the letter of an obviously self-conscious twenty-four year old will not reach the public, at least during our lifetimes.³

With best wishes and much gratitude. *Sincerely*

¹ The former Natalie Brush and First Class Cadet Eisenhower had attended the annual Army-Navy game at Franklin Field in Philadelphia on November 28, 1914.

² Mrs. Gates had sent Eisenhower a copy of his letter to her, dated December 1, 1914, along with a note describing the letter as "so ingenuous and charming" that she thought he would enjoy reading it (AWF/N). She was "honored," she wrote, to have been "mildly pleasing . . . at such an early age, to so distinguished a man."

The letter read:

My Dear Miss Brush:

It was a great day and a greater game. The only thing I regretted was that I couldn't inflict my presence on that delightful party after the game--but fate, the hussy, interfered.

I told Pat I was going to write to you, and he said, "you know you have no legitimate reason for writing her."

--Just a second, my skag went out--all lit up once more.

I looked for you between halves, but couldn't see you. *I* was very sorry.

Pat will kid me for a week for writing to a girl--but I believe in this case I like the kidding--

The whole purpose of this letter was to ask you to write me, and since I got up the courage to do it, I reckon I'd better stop. But somehow that seems to me to be an awfully poor ending, so I'll rave on.

As an aftermath of the game, what do you think of Hodgson, the man that made that long run at the beginning of the game. Some boy, and he's my "roomie". I'm some proud!

And now good night, in case you've forgotten my name, it is D. D. Eisenhower"

We have not been able to identify "Pat." "Skag" was a slang term for cigarette. Paul Alfred ("P.A.") Hodgson, Eisenhower's roommate and longtime friend, had carried the ball for a thirty-five yard gain, helping Army defeat Navy 20 - 0 (*New York Times*, Nov. 29, 1914). For background on Hodgson, who had died in 1955, see Galambos and van Ee, *The Middle Way*, no. 1638.

³ Mrs. Gates said that Eisenhower's original letter was in her safety deposit box and she assured the President that it would not be published.

Bibliographic reference to this document:
Eisenhower, Dwight D. Personal To Natalie Brush Gates, 20 January 1960. In *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*, ed. L. Galambos and D. van Ee, doc. 1421. World Wide Web facsimile by The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission of the print edition; Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996, <http://www.eisenhowermemorial.org/presidential-papers/second-term/documents/1421.cfm>

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John Brush

by John Saccoman

A sufferer from locomotor ataxia, a painful disease of the nervous system that caused him to walk with two canes, John T. Brush was a successful retail magnate who owned the New York Giants from 1903 until his death in 1912. Though the Giants became the most valuable franchise in professional sports during his tenure, and he was generally regarded as the most influential magnate in the National League's executive sessions, Brush was not well-liked by players or the press. "Chicanery is the ozone which keeps his old frame from snapping," wrote one critic, "and dark-lantern methods the food which vitalizes his bodily tissues."

John Tomlinson Brush (some suggested the T stood for "Tooth") was born in Clintonville, New York, on June 15, 1845. Orphaned at age four, John lived with his grandfather until going to Boston at age 17 to seek his fortune in the clothing business. After serving with the First New York Artillery during the Civil War, he opened a department store in Indianapolis when he was only 30 years old. Brush's first contact with baseball came in 1887 when he bought into the upstart Indianapolis Hoosiers of the National League as a means of advertising his store. In 1889 he formulated the "Brush Classification Plan," under which players were placed into one of five groupings based on both on- and off-field performance. Each class had a corresponding salary cap. Class A players could earn \$2,500 annually, and the salaries decreased \$250 in each lower class so that Class E players could earn \$1,500. The plan, which was approved by Brush's fellow owners, caused a backlash among the players, leading directly to the formation of John Montgomery Ward's Players League.

The NL dropped Indianapolis in 1890 so Brush bought stock in the New York Giants and became owner of the Cincinnati Reds the following year. In Cincinnati he came under fire from Ben Johnson, then a local sportswriter. When the newly formed Western League was searching for a president in 1894, Brush interceded to make sure Johnson got the job, thus ending criticism from the young reporter's pen. The two continued to lock horns, however. Brush still owned stock in the Indianapolis franchise of the American Association, and Johnson criticized his shady dealings involving the rosters of the AA Hoosiers and the NL Reds. The upshot was that the Cincinnati owner was forced to divest himself of his stock in the Indy club. Prior to the 1898 season Brush floated another "Brush Rule" past his fellow owners, this one stating that any player who addressed an umpire or fellow player in a "villainously filthy" manner would be brought before a three-man disciplinary board and banished for life if found guilty. The players received the rule about as well as Brush's 1889 edict limiting their salaries, and it had about the same lasting impact.

In 1901 Brush attended a meeting with fellow NL owners Andrew Freedman of New York, Frank Robison of St. Louis, and Arthur Soden of Boston at Freedman's estate in Red Bank, New Jersey. Earlier this quartette had decried syndicate baseball, but now they were formulating a plan for an even larger syndicate, the National League Base Ball Trust,

Given Name:

DOB: / /

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which would hire all managers and assign players to teams that would no longer be individually owned. The four robber barons proposed that the former owners would hold shares in the trust, with Freedman receiving a 30% share, his three compatriots receiving 12% each, and the others not present receiving less (the Brooklyn ownership would receive only 6%). The syndicate plan died on the vine because, not surprisingly, it didn't gain the fifth vote necessary for approval.

On August 12, 1902, Giants owner Freedman announced, "I will turn the inside affairs of the business over to Mr. Brush, as I have little or no time to give to baseball, while Mr. Brush will be able to devote practically all his time to the game." In retrospect it seems clear that Brush had favored New York all along. In 1900 the Giants purchased Christy Mathewson from Norfolk of the Virginia League. When the rookie did nothing to distinguish himself in three games, Freedman sent him back to Norfolk where he went 21-2. After the season Brush drafted him for the Reds, then "traded" him to the Giants for sore-armed Amos Rusie, who hadn't pitched since 1898. Mathewson, of course, went on to win 372 games for New York, while Rusie didn't win a single game for Cincinnati.

Brush purchased the Giants outright from Freedman in 1903. At the time the department-store mogul still owned the Reds and also owned the American League's Baltimore Orioles, and the rash of personnel transactions that preceded the sale of his Cincinnati and Baltimore shares positioned New York to be a juggernaut for the first third of the twentieth century. The most important of those moves was the signing of John McGraw away from his own Orioles to manage the Giants, but he also released from their Baltimore contracts future Hall-of-Famers Roger Bresnahan and Joe McGinnity, both of whom signed with New York. When the loaded Giants ran away with the NL pennant the following year, Brush (with prodding from McGraw) became responsible for the cancellation of the 1904 World's Series. "There is nothing in the constitution or playing rules of the National League which requires its victorious club to submit its championship honors to a contest with a victorious club in a minor league," he announced.

Brush lived to see his Giants play in three World's Series (1905, 1911, and 1912). Shortly after the last of those fall classics, he was thrown from an automobile in Harlem and sustained a serious hip injury. On November 26, 1912, while en route to a sanatorium in Southern California for recuperation, Brush died aboard a train as it was passing through Missouri. He was survived by his second wife, stage actress Elsie Lombard, who was 25 years his junior. Brush's obituary in *The New York Times* described him as "one of the wisest and ablest counselors in the National League."

Note: A slightly different version of this biography appeared in Tom Simon, ed., *Deadball Stars of the National League* (Washington, D.C.: Brassey's, Inc., 2004).

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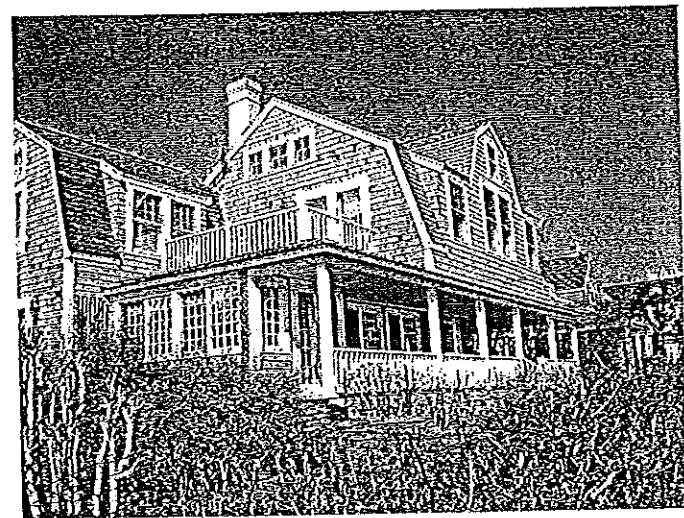
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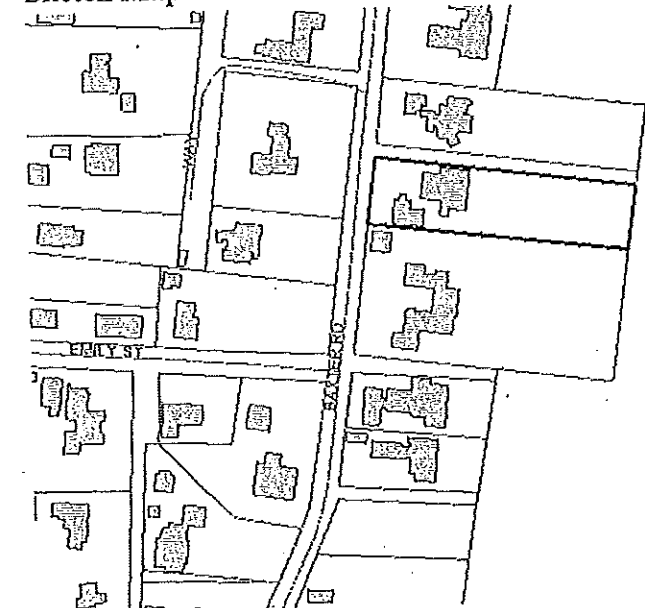
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49.2. 3 8			
Town NANTUCKET			
Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET			

Address	31 BAXTER ROAD
Historic Name	SAND DUNE
Uses: Present	RESIDENCE
Original	RESIDENCE
Date of Construction	C. 1890
Source	DEED RESEARCH
Style/Form	COLONIAL REVIVAL/SHINGLE
Architect/Builder	
Exterior Material:	
Foundation	
Wall/Trim	SHINGLE
Roof	GAMBREL, SHINGLE
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures	

Major Alterations (with dates)

LATE 20TH CENTURY ADDITIONS

Condition	GOOD
Moved	X no <input type="checkbox"/> yes Date
Acreage	LESS THAN AN ACRE
Setting	RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

31 Baxter Road has undergone major renovations over the years, but retains its original main block form with gambrel roof as well as a large open porch. The shingled house has an overhanging second floor with a central cross gambrel and adjoining shed dormers. Windows have multi-panes with 20/20 double hung sash on many windows. The recessed open porch wraps around the east elevation and holds chamfered posts and railings with simple square balusters. Like many homes of its period it also employs angled walls found here at the northeast corner. The doorway--at the east elevation's north bay--is unusually broad and its upper portion contains a fixed multi-paned window. Gambrel roof additions are found to the south and west.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

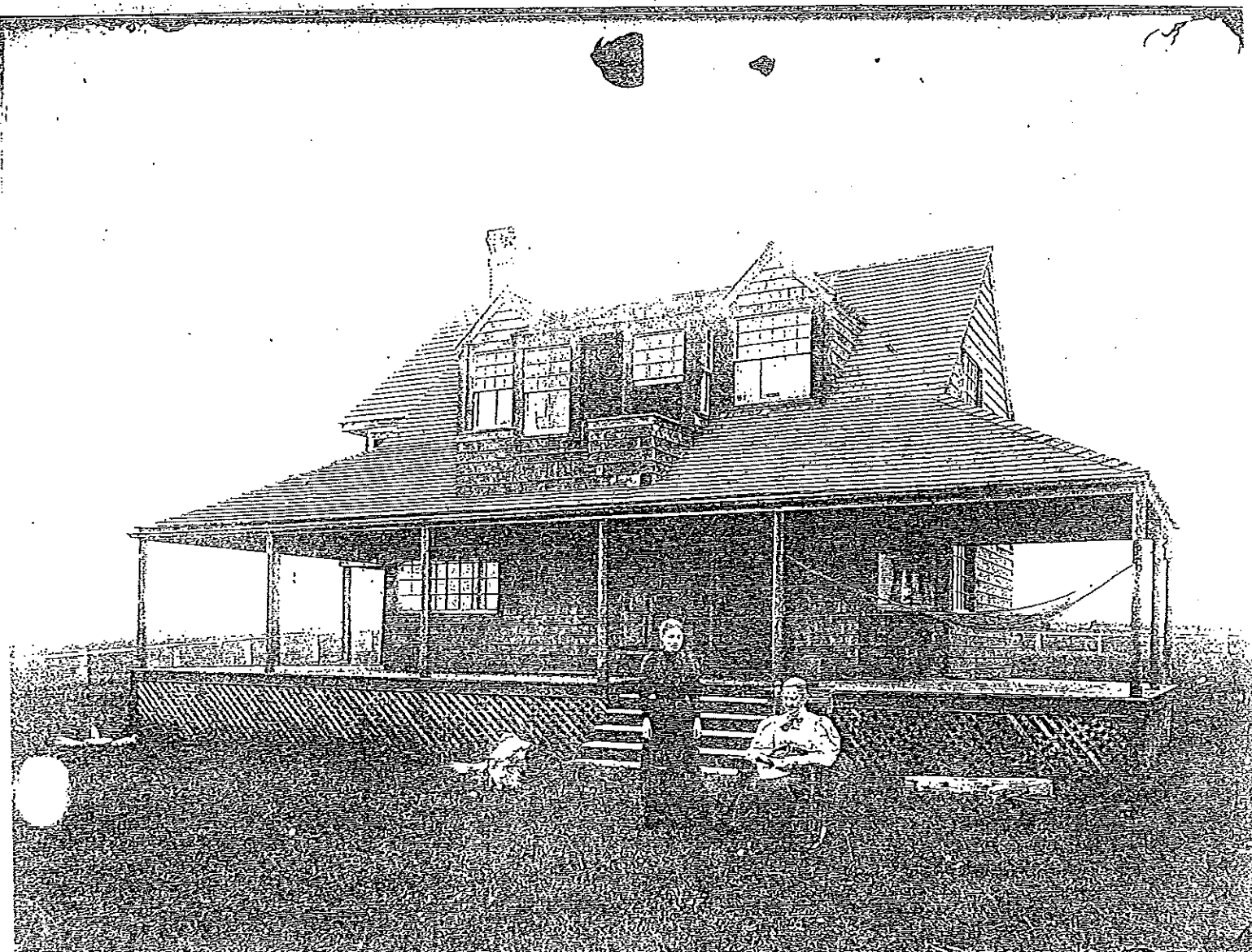
The earliest record of a dwelling on this lot is the 1891 Valuation and Tax List which shows Nancy Hitchcock as owner. Emily Rice, executor of the estate of A. W. Rice and Robert B. Coffin and wife, sold the land, known as lot 32 of the Aurora Heights subdivision, to Hitchcock of San Francisco in 1887. The date of construction of the home can be pinpointed to sometime between 1887 and 1891. In 1899, Hitchcock sold the property with dwelling to Mary Sloane Cunningham. The property and adjoining lots appears to have been part of the Elihu Church estate. Town assessor records from 1916 list the estate and Cunningham under the same record. The property remained in the Church family until 1964.

Historic photographs in the collection of the Nantucket Historical Association indicate the house has undergone extensive alterations, but that some of its architectural elements remain or have been duplicated. A photo image 2507 labeled "Sand Dune" is most likely the earliest image of this home.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

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Registry of Deeds. Nantucket.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket. 1904, 1909, 1923, 1949.
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset. 1911, 1916, 1922.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.



BAXTER ROAD 'SCONSET'

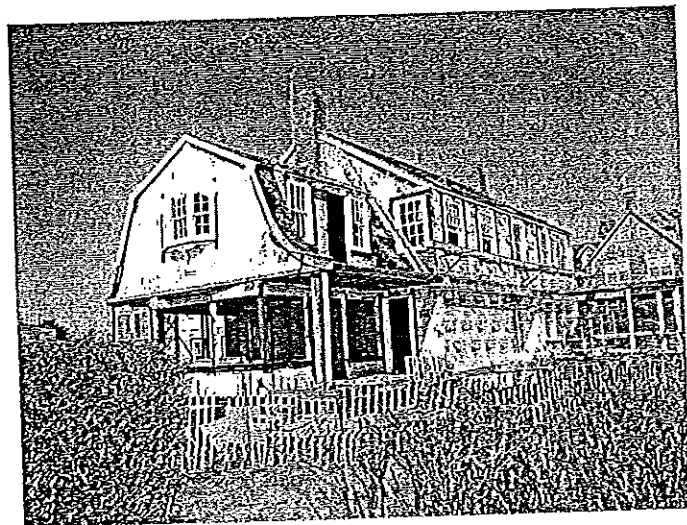
"SAND DUNE"

2507

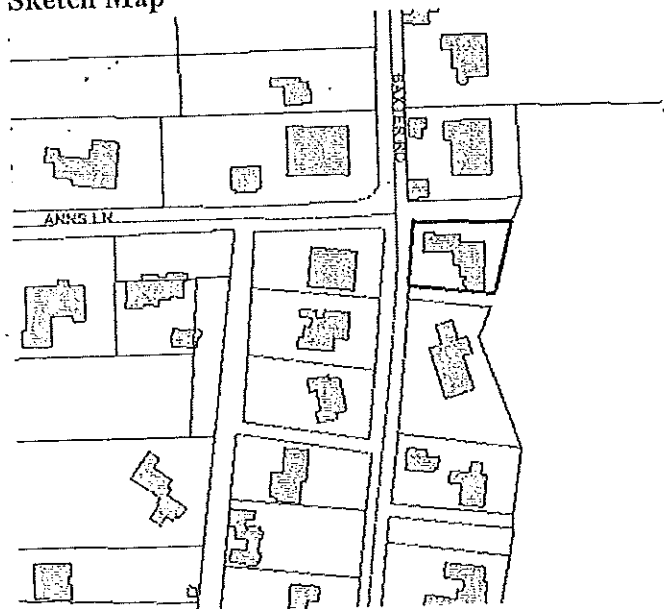
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) April 2007

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

49 13

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 45 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1930

Source STYLE

Style/Form COLONIAL REVIVAL/SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE

Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

MAJOR RENOVATION, C. 2007

Condition GOOD

Moved x no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ *see continuation sheet*
Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

45 Baxter Road is a 2 ½-story, five-bay-wide Colonial Revival style residence with a shingled exterior and gable roof. A large rear addition rises 1 ½ stories and forms an overall L-shaped plan. The main block of the house has brick end chimneys and a central door on the east elevation. The south end holds a gambrel roof south wing.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ *see continuation sheet*
Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map, but is noted on the 1949 edition. It is a good example of early 20th century Colonial Revival architecture adapted for seaside resorts. The 1922 assessor information indicates the undeveloped property was held by Josephine W. Hubert and Mary W. Tindale. The property appears to have been in their ownership from at least 1911.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ *see continuation sheet*

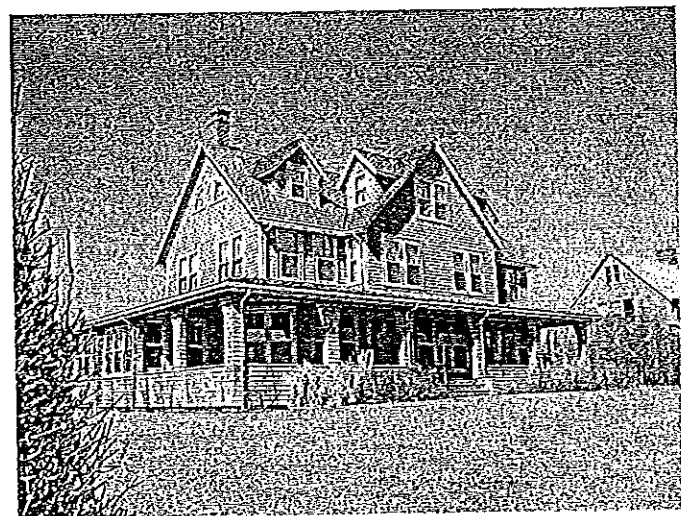
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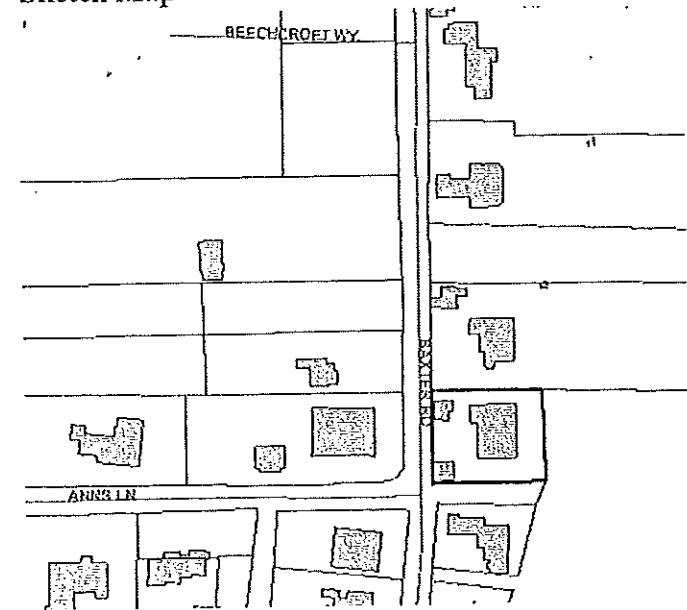
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May
Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust
Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49 14			

Town NANTUCKET
Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 47 BAXTER ROAD
Historic Name SUMMERSET / BIDE A WEE
Uses: Present RESIDENCE
Original RESIDENCE
Date of Construction C. 1886
Source DEED RESEARCH/SECONDARY SOURCES
Style/Form COLONIAL REVIVAL/SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE
Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures
SHED/GARAGE

Major Alterations (with dates)
MAJOR RENOVATION 1990S

Condition GOOD
Moved X no ☐ yes Date
Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE
Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

47 Baxter Road is a 2 ½-story, six-bay-wide Shingle-style cottage with Colonial Revival elements. The large, shingled, gabled-roof dwelling is rectangular in plan, but has a rear ell and a large open porch along the east and south elevations. Enclosed porches are found in the southwest and northeast corners. The east elevation also has a two-story, two-bay wide central pavilion that begins at the second floor above the shed roof porch. The pavilion has a carved decorative gable peak with central scallop shell, vine foliage and florets. The porch contains shingled posts and a blind balustrade. The main gable and pavilion gable roof have deep eaves and hold gabled roof dormers. The south gable end is pierced by a lunette window and holds two corbelled-brick chimneys. The main block’s southeast corner is angled and holds paired 2/2 double-hung sash windows. Similar singled and paired windows are found throughout the building. The north elevation is marked by a first-floor bay window and a large multi-diamond paned window.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The early maps indicate the house was once known as “Bide a Wee”. The house and one of its associated outbuildings are identified on the 1904 and 1909 Sanborn maps. The 1923 map indicates that the outbuilding to the north had been expanded and a second outbuilding placed to the southwest. The 1904 map also indicates the existence of the beach access staircase.

Deed research provides much more information about the property. Robert B. Coffin sold the property to Senator John C. Spooner of Hudson, Wisconsin in 1886. Spooner, who the year previously had been elected U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, was born in 1843 and was a Civil War veteran. He studied law and moved to Hudson, Wisconsin in 1870, where he practiced until 1884 and became the state’s leading railroad lawyer. During his term, he was known as the Senate’s constitutional expert and became an important advisor to President William McKinley and President Theodore Roosevelt. Although his start in national politics was slow--he served one term and was defeated, and ran unsuccessfully for governor of Wisconsin in 1892—he later was re-elected to the Senate in 1896 where he served until 1907. He later practiced law in New York City and declined positions as Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General under McKinley, and Secretary of State under Taft.

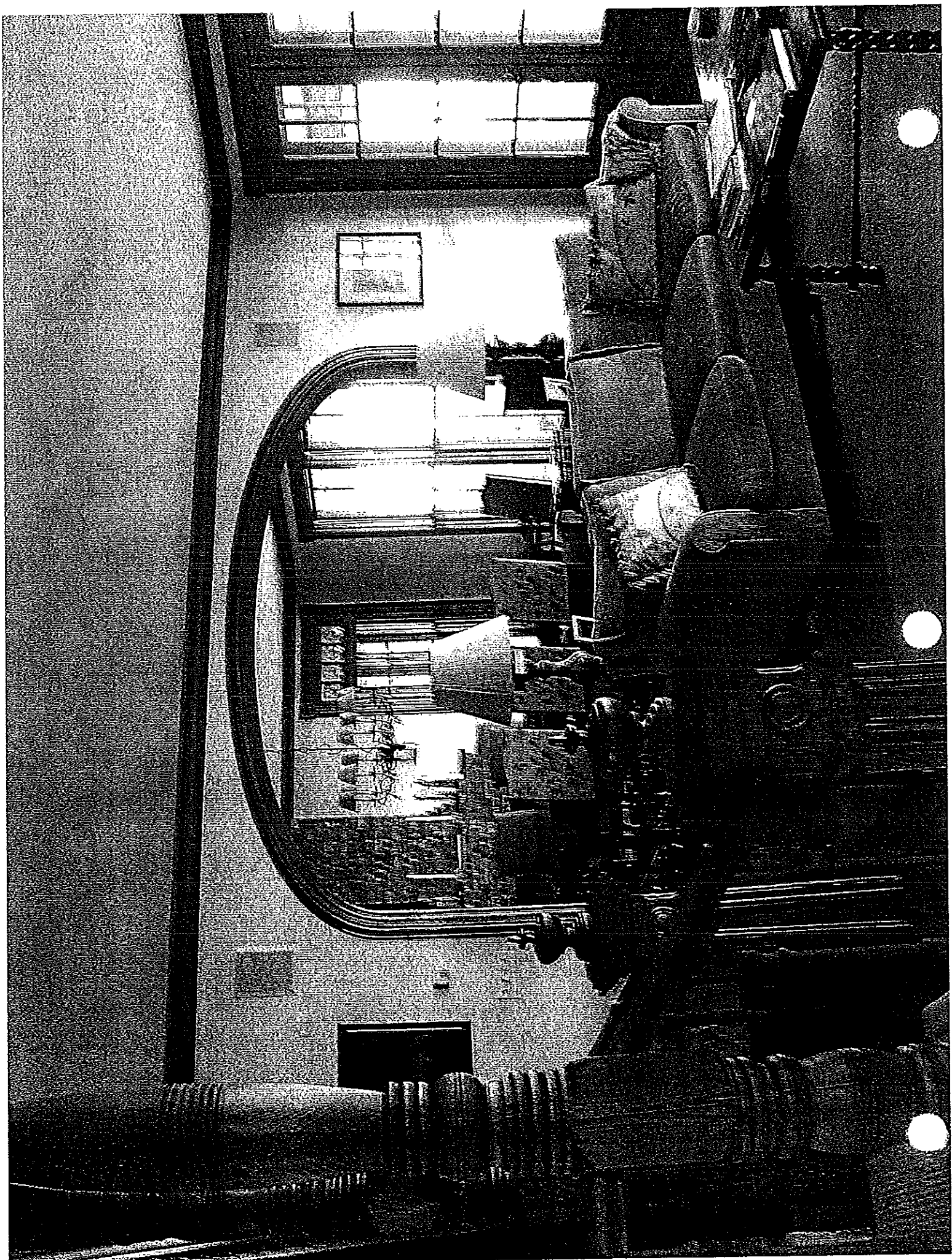
In 1902, Spooner sold the property to Josephine Ada Robertson, who held it for 10 years. It was sold to Edward J. Atkinson in 1914; his heirs held it until the 1930s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Historic Photographs in the Collection of the Nantucket Historical Association.
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John c. Spooner. www.wisbar.org.
Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1904, 1909, 1923, 1949.
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset. 1906, 1911, 1916, 1922.

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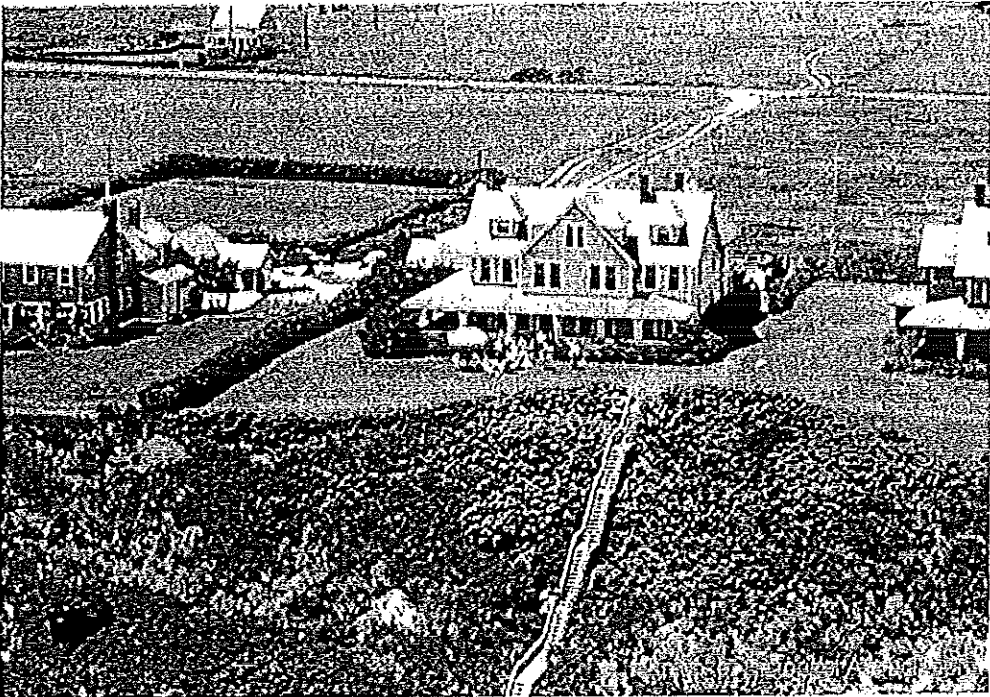
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Image Number
PH23-52

Location
Photocollections

Process
Black-and-white photographic print

Format or Mount
Paper

Size
4.5" x 6.5"

Photographer or Artist
Unknown

Notes
House on Baxter Road, Siasconset.

Subjects
[Aerial views](#)
[Baxter Road](#)

Credit Line
Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association.


Donor Notes
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- ★ House History Page
- ★ Senate History Page
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SPOONER, John Coit, (1843 - 1919)

Senate Years of Service: 1885-1891; 1897-1907
Party: Republican; Republican



Library of Congress

SPOONER, John Coit, a Senator from Wisconsin; born in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., January 6, 1843; moved to Wisconsin with his parents, who settled in Madison in 1859; attended the common schools and graduated from the University of Wisconsin at Madison 1864; during the Civil War enlisted as a private and was brevetted major at the close of the war; private and military secretary to the Governor of Wisconsin; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1867 and served as assistant attorney general of the State until 1870; moved to Hudson, Wis., and practiced law 1870-1884;

member, State assembly 1872; member of the board of regents of Wisconsin University; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1891; unsuccessful candidate for reelection; chairman, Committee on Claims (Forty-ninth through Fifty-first Congresses); unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Wisconsin in 1892; moved to Madison in 1893; again elected to the United States Senate in 1897; reelected in 1903 and served from March 4, 1897, until his resignation, effective April 30, 1907; chairman, Committee on Relations with Canada (Fifty-fifth Congress), Committee on Rules (Fifty-fifth through Fifty-ninth Congresses); engaged in the practice of law in New York City; declined the positions of Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General in the Cabinet of President William McKinley in 1898 and 1901; declined the position of Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President William Howard Taft; practiced law in New York City; died in New York City, June 11, 1919; interment in Forest Hill Cemetery, Madison, Wis.

Bibliography

American National Biography; Dictionary of American Biography; Fowler, Dorothy. John Coit Spooner: Defender of Presidents. New York: University Publishers, 1961; Parker, James. "Senator John C. Spooner, 1887-1907." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1972.

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Wisconsin Lawyer

Wisconsin's Legal History: Part III

John C. Spooner

John Colt Spooner is a forgotten figure today, but from 1870 to 1907 he was one of the leading figures in Wisconsin politics and was the preeminent railroad lawyer in Wisconsin.



Spooner was born in Indiana in 1843; his family moved to Madison in 1859, and Spooner began his legal career there in 1867. After three years he moved to Hudson where he became general counsel for the Western Wisconsin Railroad. The Western Wisconsin soon became the dominant railroad in northwest Wisconsin through natural growth and acquisition of other lines, and Spooner's prominence grew along with that of his client. Spooner served a term in the Wisconsin Assembly in 1871, and much of his later professional success was due to his skill in lobbying the Legislature on behalf of his railroad clients.

Spooner also was recognized as a great railroad lawyer. In *Schulenberg v. Harriman*, 21 Wall. 44 (1874) he obtained a major advantage for railroads everywhere by convincing the U.S. Supreme Court that even if a railroad that received a land grant failed to meet the time deadline for completing enough construction to qualify for the grant, the railroad would continue to be entitled to the grant unless and until Congress or a state made a new grant of the same lands to another road. Spooner also succeeded in having a Wisconsin circuit court declare the Potter Law unconstitutional before the state supreme court upheld the law in 1874.

In 1885, Spooner was elected to the U.S. Senate as a Republican. In the Senate he worked unsuccessfully to promote black voting rights in the South. He also authored a provision of the Sherman Act giving federal courts broad injunctive powers to enforce the antitrust law. The federal courts relied heavily on this injunctive power to break a series of railroad strikes in the early 1890s.

Spooner was swept out of office when the Democrats briefly regained power in Wisconsin in the early 1890s, but he returned to the Senate in 1897. His power in Wisconsin declined after Robert LaFollette was elected governor in 1900. Spooner was politically opposed to LaFollette; he felt that LaFollette's efforts to create a direct primary election system "would destroy the party machinery ... and would build up a lot of personal machines, would make every man a self-seeker, [and] would degrade politics by turning candidacies into bitter personal wrangles." Shortly after LaFollette entered the Senate, Spooner resigned and moved to New York City. Until his death in 1919, he was one of New York's leading corporate lawyers and enjoyed a national practice and reputation.

Photo: State Historical Society of Wisconsin


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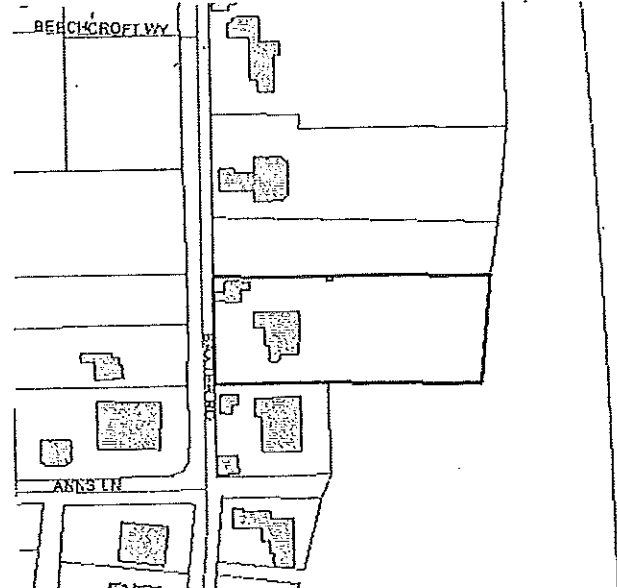
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

49 15			
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Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 49 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name BERTHANNA/THICKLY SETTLED

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1886/1978

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE

Roof GABLE, ASPHALT

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

GARAGE

Major Alterations (with dates)

FIRE IN 1978

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

49 Baxter, known as “Thickly Settled”, is a 2 ½-story, six-bay-wide shingled residence with gable roof and a rectangular plan. A large shed roof, opened porch runs across its east elevation. The house’s east elevation hold a projecting pavilion with gable front found above the porch in the central two bays. The west elevation has a one-story hipped roof wing and a one-story shed roof addition. The west elevation’s main block holds one rectangular window with diamond-shaped panes. A bay window is found at the south elevation. An L-shaped garage has a hipped roof and its west elevation holds a double-leaf garage door with upper diamond-shaped panes.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Photographic documentation at the NHA indicates the house was largely damaged by fire in 1978. The house appears on Sanborn maps as early as 1904. According to Katherine Stanley-Brown Abbott in her book “Nantucket Summers”, the house was one of two built by Senator Spooner in the 1880s (see historical narrative for 47 Baxter) . It was bought in 1902 by Bertha Galland, a Broadway actress. Miss Galland shared the house with her mother Anna. It was known for many years as “Berthanna.” Both Bertha and her mother were killed in an automobile accident in 1932. Several years later the house was later foreclosed upon and was purchased at auction by the Dickinson family in 1939.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

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John c. Spooner. www.wisbar.org.
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Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset. 1906, 1911, 1916, 1922.

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Bertha Galland

Nantucket Historical Association

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Image Number
P21641

Location
Regular sized P-prints

Process
Color photographic print

Format or Mount
Paper

Size
8" x 10"

Photographer or Artist

Ranney, H. Flint

Date
1978
1970s (circa)

Notes
Dickinson home on **Baxter Road**, named "Thickly Settled", burns, March 1978.

Subjects
[Fires](#)
[Fire engines & equipment](#)
[Fire fighters](#)
[Baxter Road](#)

Condition
Excellent

Credit Line
Courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association; photo by H. Flint Ranney.

Donor Notes
Donated by H. Flint Ranney.

Written to CD
163

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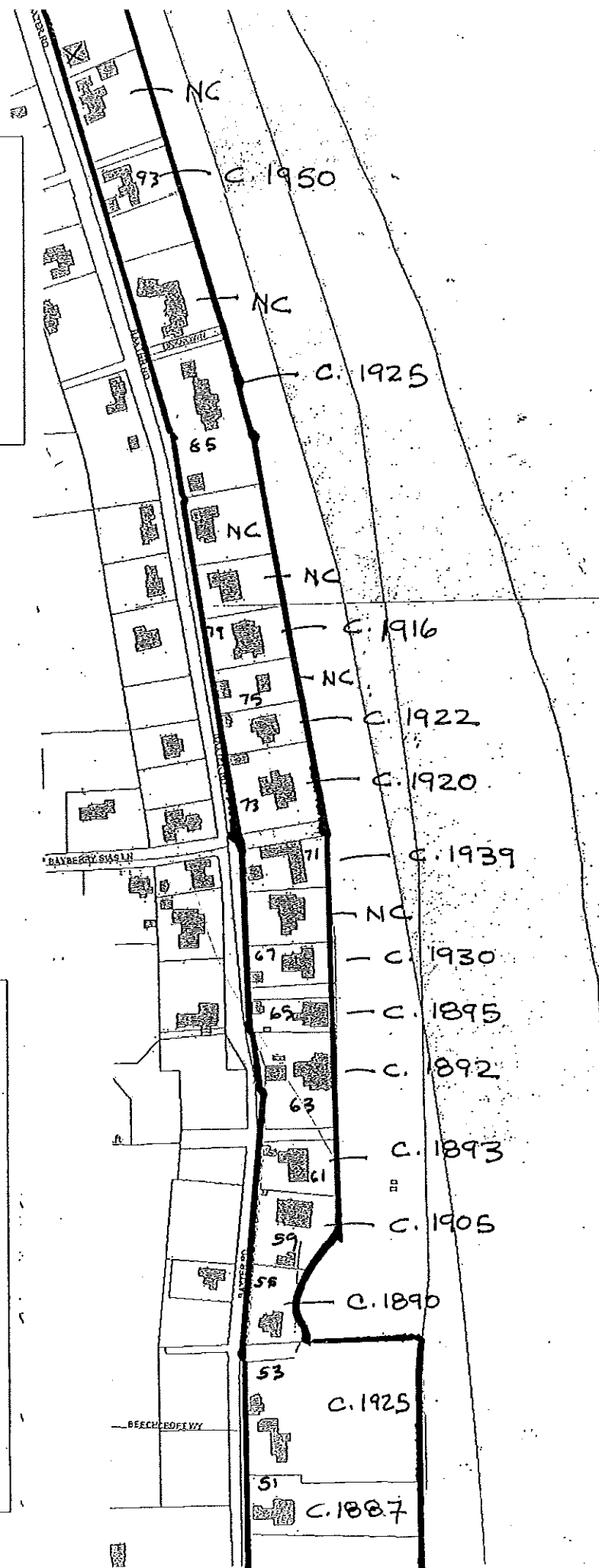
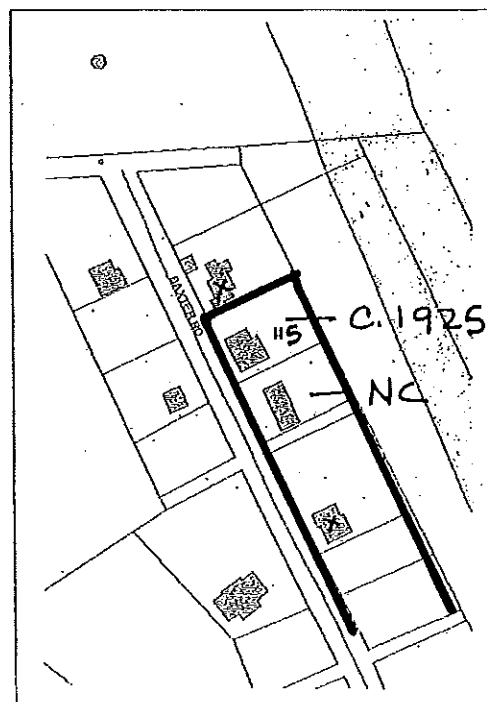
'SCONSET HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY
NORTH BLUFF-MAP 2 OF 2

— STUDY AREA

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Nantucket Preservation Trust - July 2007

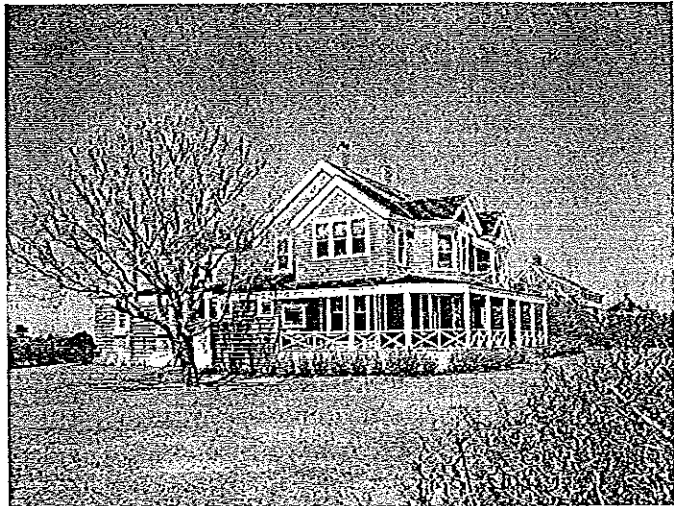
INSET
UPPER BAXTER AT
SANKATY LIGHTHOUSE



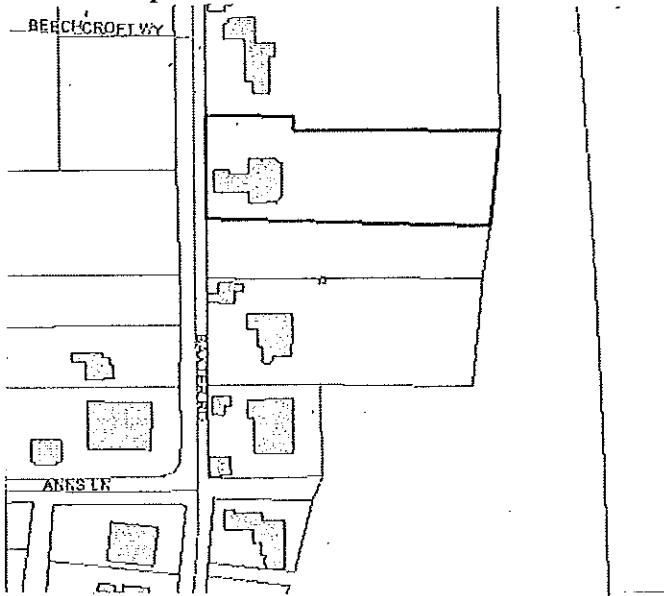
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

49 16			
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Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 51 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name SUNNYCLIFFE

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1887

Source SECONDARY SOURCES

Style/Form STICK

Architect/Builder GEORGE GIBBS

Exterior Material:

Foundation NOT VISIBLE

Wall/Trim SHINGLE

Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage ACRE +

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

51 Baxter is a 2 ½-story, three-bay-wide Shingle/Stick style house with a rectangular main block, two-story rear ell, and small gable roof projection at the north and south ends. The house is crowned by a gable roof with deep eaves marked by a simple fascia board. The roof is topped by two brick chimneys. The east elevation is pierced by two second floor bay windows projecting above a shed roof wrap-around porch. The bays hold three, 2/2 double-hung sash windows and are topped by gabled roofs. Between the bay windows is a shed-roof protecting a central window that leads to a balcony with a cross-shaped balustrade railing. The east elevation main door is found in the north bay and has a Queen Anne upper light. Windows are singled, paired or tripled with 2/1 double-hung sash. Rectangular-shaped Queen Anne style windows are found on both the north and south elevations. The west elevation also holds a multi-colored glass Queen Anne doorway.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

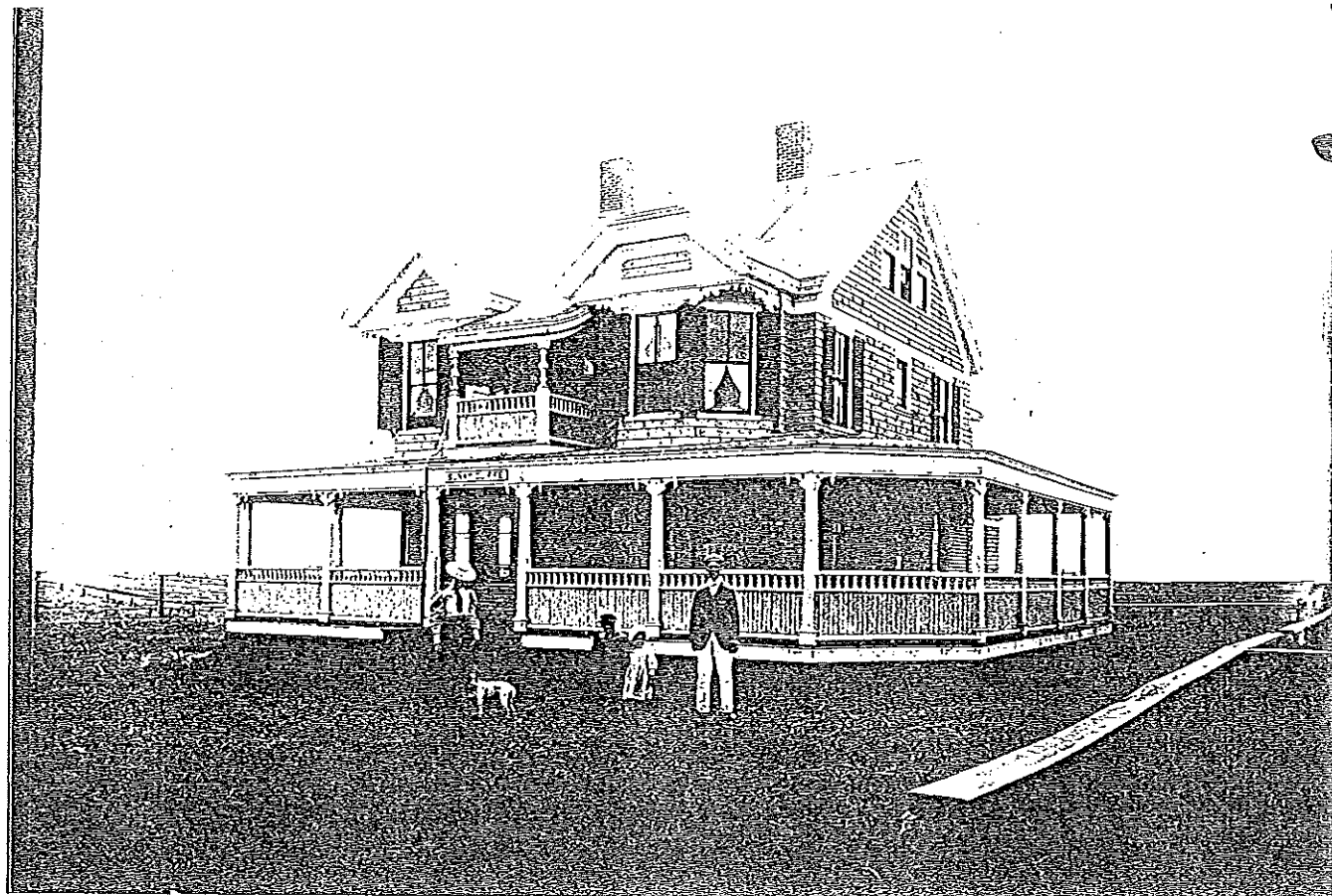
Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Sunnycliffe was constructed in 1887 by local contractor George Gibbs for Dr. Charles A. Oliver of Philadelphia. Photographic records indicate that some alterations have been made to the exterior over the years including removal of original balustrade, porch rakeboard detail and vergeboard trim above the second floor windows, as well as the construction of wings and additions. Overall the house remains largely intact. Charles Oliver, born in 1853, was the son of Major Surgeon General George P. Oliver and Marie Louise Suarez. Like his father, he attended the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, from which he graduated in 1876. He became a leading eye surgeon and member of the staff at Philadelphia’s Wills Eye Hospital. Family lore suggests he was given the land as a fee for surgery he performed for a patient who could not pay for his operation. The Oliver family retained Sunnycliffe until 1976. A complete history of the house and its early occupants is found in the book “Nantucket Summers,” by Katharine Stanley-Brown Abbott, the last family member to own the cottage.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

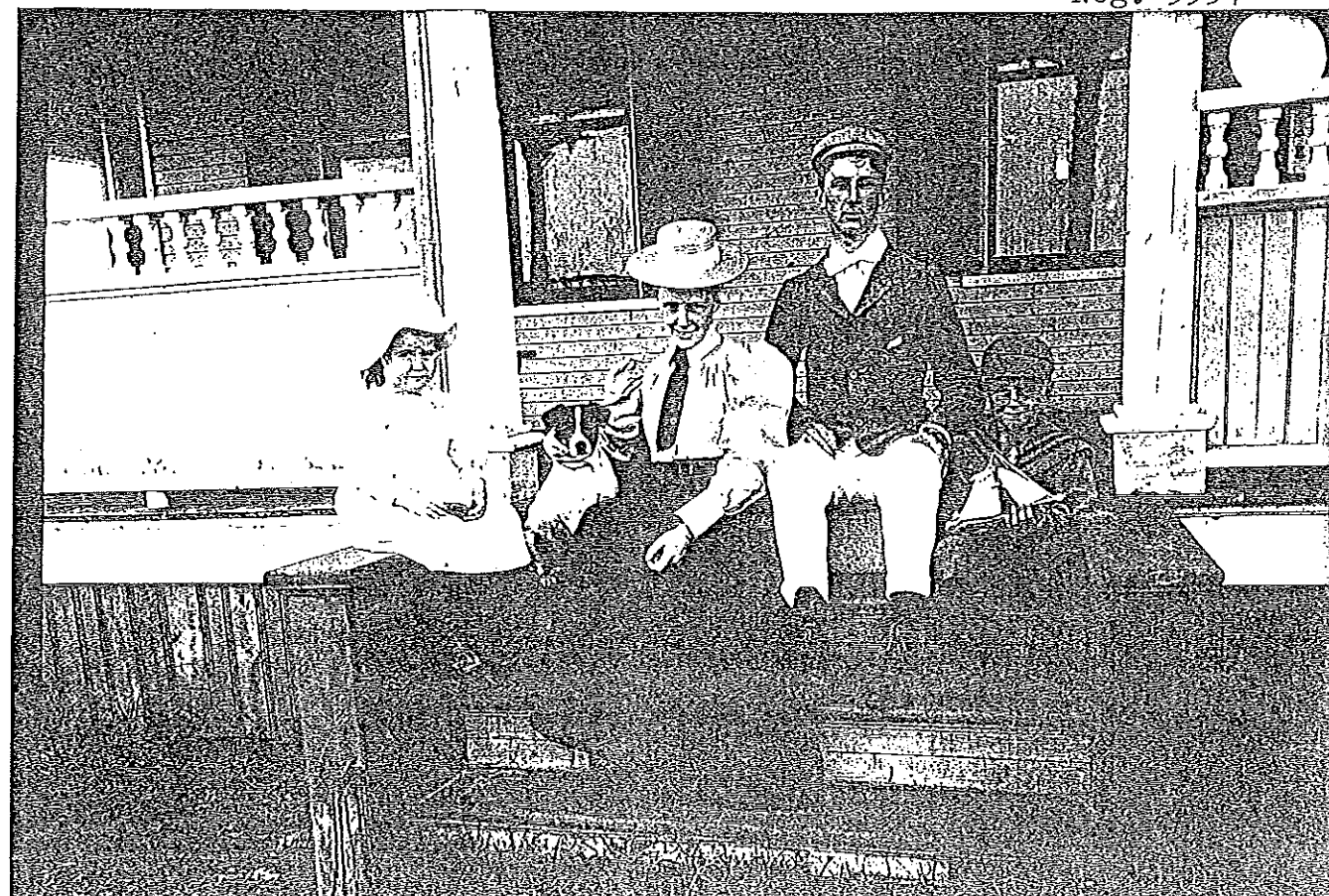
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Nantucket Summers. Katharine Stanley-Brown Abbott. Pinniped Press. 1996.
Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1904, 1909, 1923, 1949
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Neg. 2510

NORTH BLUFF: "SUNNY CLIFFE"



Neg. 3394

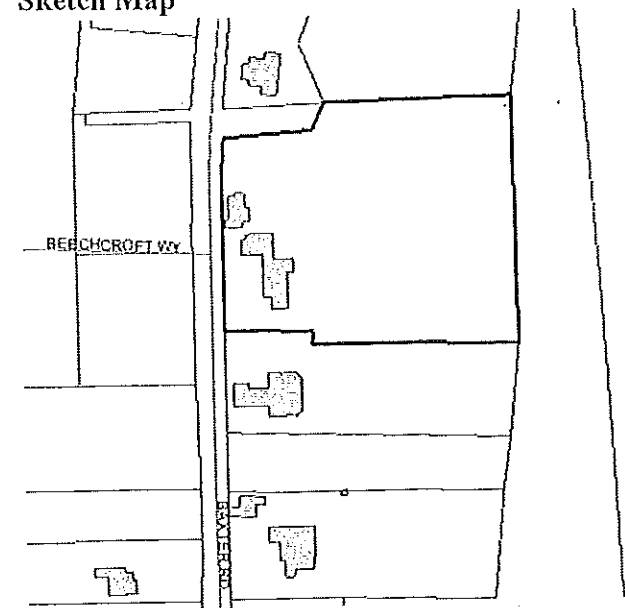
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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

49 17			
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Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 53 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1925

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form COLONIAL REVIVAL/SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

GARAGE

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage ACRE+

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

53 Baxter Road is a 1 ¼-story, Colonial Revival-style house with a gable roof, rectangular plan main block, rear ell and lateral wings. The three-bay wide west elevation, or street side, is the most decorative containing a central doorway with sidelights and elliptical-shaped fanlight. Immediately flanking the doorway are small lancet type windows. The first floor holds 6/6 double-hung sash windows that are grouped in threes. The second floor holds single windows that pierce the roof and are crowned by shed dormers. A large brick chimney is found slightly off center at the ridgeline. The main block has a one-story hyphen on the north side that connects to a one-story wing with a west-end gable front.

The gable roof slopes so the east elevation is one story high. The roof holds a continuous shed roof dormer with seven casement windows. A recessed open porch is found in this elevation’s northeast corner. A one-story, enclosed sun-room is found at the south end. A one story cottage-garage is found along Baxter Road at the northwest corner.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Isabel Turlay Mackie is listed in the “Tax and Valuation Lists for 1911, 1916 and 1922 as the taxpayer of land on Atlantic Street (now Baxter Road) in ‘Sconset, but there is no mention of a dwelling on the property, nor does one appear on the 1923 Sanborn Map. Land Court Plan 20547A, drawn in 1947 and filed with the original certificate of title, shows the house, and a 1937 telephone directory lists Mrs. Mackie on Sankaty Bluff, narrowing the date of construction to the period between 1923 and 1937. In the book about life at Sunnycliffe, Katherine Stanley-Brown recalls that in the 1920s, Colonel and Mrs. Mackie built a charming shingled cottage...: on the north side of her family home.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

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Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset. 1922.

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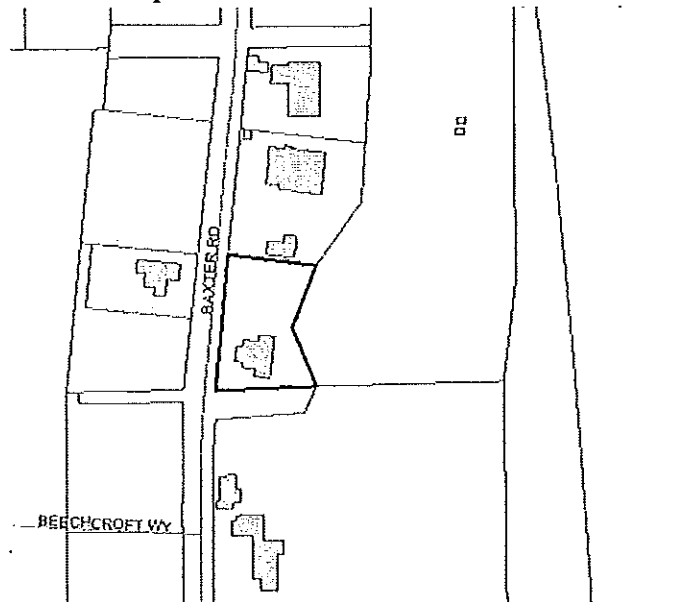
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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May
Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust
Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49 17			

Town NANTUCKET
Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 55 BAXTER ROAD
Historic Name FLAGGSHIP
Uses: Present RESIDENCE
Original RESIDENCE
Date of Construction C. 1890
Source SECONDARY SOURCES
Style/Form SECOND EMPIRE
Architect/Builder
Exterior Material:
Foundation BRICK
Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD
Roof MANSARD, SHINGLE
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)
RESTORATION 1998

Condition GOOD
Moved ☒ no ☐ yes Date
Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE
Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

55 Baxter is a fine example of vernacular Second Empire-style architecture. The 1 ½ story, three-bay wide-cottage is square in plan with a small rear, porch ell. It has a shingled-mansard roof with decorative fishscale shingled bands, and a central brick chimney. The structure employs 2/2 double-hung sash windows, including gabled roof dormers. The dormers are decorated with fishscale shingles in their gable ends. An opened porch located below the mansard on the east elevation wraps around the south and north sides. The porch has square posts with cut-out brackets, and has been partially enclosed on the north and south ends with 2/2 windows. Access is gained by way of an arched “French” door located at center along the east elevation. The door is flanked by paired windows. In 1998 the house was restored by preservation architects Elizabeth Churchill and David Bentley.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

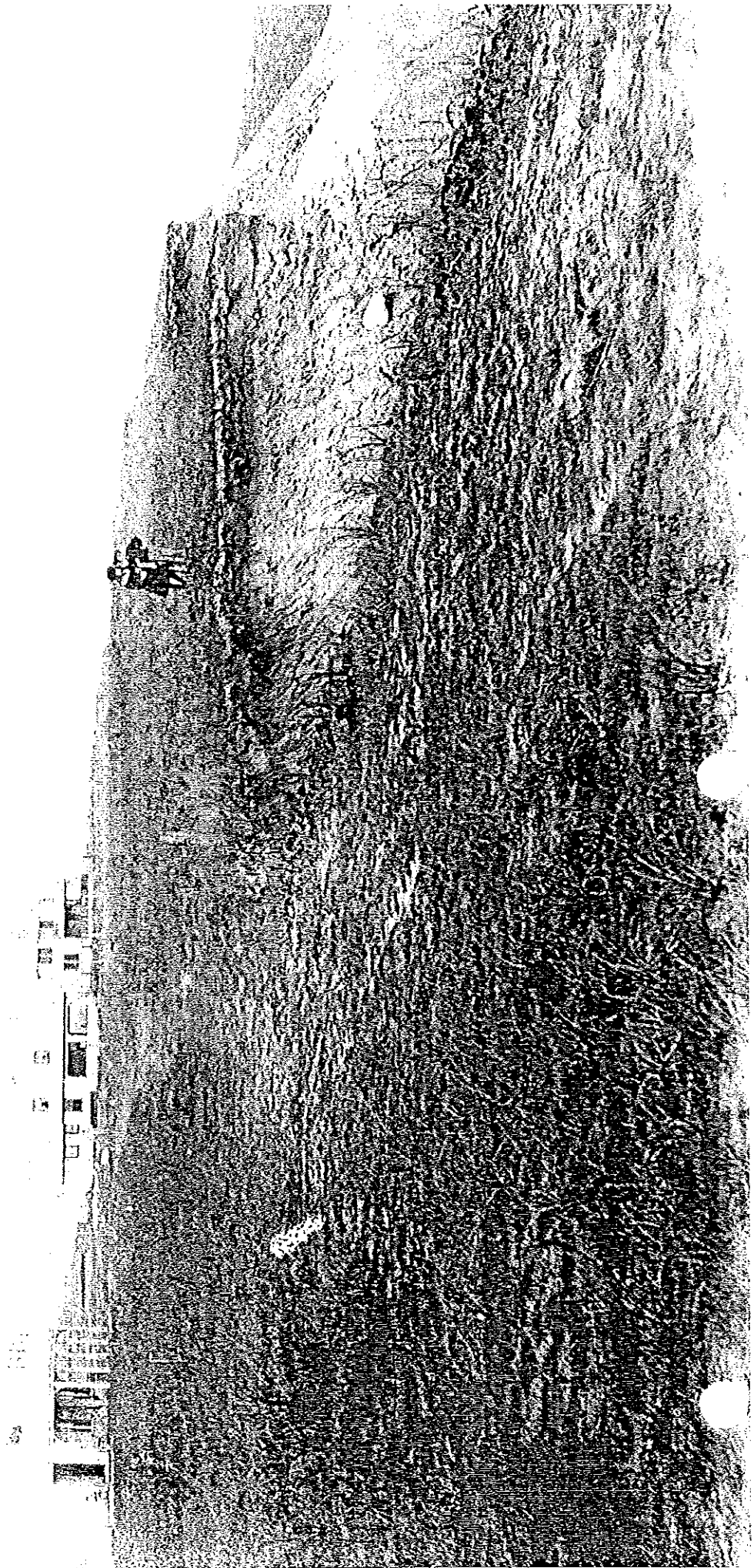
Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This structure is believed to have been the second cottage built by William Flagg, the developer of much of the North Bluff, for his own use in 1890. It has been known as Flaggsip for many years. The tax assessor records indicate that Georgine F. Judkins, an heir of Flagg’s, retained the property until at least 1922. It later was owned by Enid Wilmerdig. Perhaps the most noted owner was Nathaniel Benchley, son of Robert Benchley the writer, humorist and a founder of the Algonquin Roundtable. Nathaniel Benchley, an author of children’s books, wrote “The Off-Islanders” which was rewritten and renamed for the 1962 film—“The Russians are Coming the Russians are Coming.” Benchley won an Academy Award for writing the adapted screenplay. His son, Peter, was the author of the novel and screenplay “Jaws.”

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

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www.wikipedia.org. Nathaniel Benchley.

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Image Number
SC612-90

Location
Scan only

Process
Sepia toned print

Format or Mount
Paper

Photographer or Artist
Unknown

Notes
The house known as Flag Ship, owned by Nathaniel Benchley, at 55 Baxter Road. Note Sankaty Lighthouse,

seen through the porch.

Subjects
[Siasconset](#)
[Houses](#)
[Water towers](#)
[Sconset - Baxter Road](#)

Condition
Fair.

Reproduction History
Nantucket Independent, Identify this column, 8/23/2006

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Written to CD
385

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Nathaniel Benchley

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nathaniel Benchley (November 13, 1915 – December 14, 1981) was an American author.

Born in Newton, Massachusetts to a literary family, he was the son of Gertrude Darling and Robert Benchley (1889-1945), the noted American writer, humorist, critic, actor, and, with Dorothy Parker, one of the founders of the Algonquin Round Table in New York City.

Nathaniel Benchley was the highly-respected author of many children's/juvenile books that provided learning for the youthful readers with stories of various animals or through the book's historical settings. Benchley dealt with diverse locales and topics such as "*Bright Candles*", which recounts the experiences of a 16-year-old Danish boy during the German occupation of his country in World War II; and "*Small Wolf*", a story about a Native American boy who meets white men on the island of Manhattan and learns that their ideas about land are different from those of his own peoples'.

Film director/producer, Norman Jewison made Benchley's 1962 novel *The Off-Islanders* into a motion picture titled *The Russians Are Coming, the Russians Are Coming* for which he received the nomination for an Academy Award for Writing Adapted Screenplay. He was a close friend of actor Humphrey Bogart and wrote his biography in 1975.

His elder son, Peter Benchley, was a writer best known for writing the novel *Jaws* and the screenplay of the 1975 Steven Spielberg film made from it. His younger son, Nat Benchley, is a writer and actor who has portrayed his grandfather, Robert Benchley, in a one-man stage show.

Nathaniel Benchley died in 1981 in Boston, Massachusetts and was interred in the family plot at Prospect Hill Cemetery in Nantucket.

Partial bibliography, children/juvenile books:

- *Sinbad the Sailor* (1960)
- *The Off-Islanders* (1962)
- *Red Fox and His Canoe* (1964)
- *Oscar Otter* (1966)
- *The Strange Disappearance of Arthur Cluck* (1967)
- *Ghost Named Fred* (1968)
- *Sam the Minuteman* (1969)
- *The Several Tricks of Edgar Dolphin* (1970)
- *Feldman Fieldmouse: A Fable* (1971)
- *The Magic Sled* (1972)
- *Small Wolf* (1972)
- *Only Earth and Sky Last Forever* (1972)
- *The Deep Dives of Stanley Whale* (1973)
- *Bright Candles: A Novel of the Danish Resistance* (1974)
- *Beyond the Mists* (1975)
- *Snorri and the Strangers* (1976)
- *Kilroy and the Gull* (1977)
- *George the Drummer Boy* (1977)

- *Running Owl the Hunter* (1979)
- *Walter, the Homing Pigeon* (1981)

Partial bibliography, novels (unless otherwise noted):

- *Robert Benchley: A Biography*(1955)
- *Sail a Crooked Ship* (1960)
- *Catch a Falling Spy* (1964)
- *A Winter's Tale* (1964)
- *The Visitors* (1965)
- *The Monument* (1966)
- *Welcome to Xanadu* (1968)
- *The Wake of the Icarus* (1969)
- *Lassiter's Folly* (1971)
- *A Necessary End: A Novel of World War II* (1976)
- *Sweet Anarchy* (1979)
- *Portrait of a Scoundrel* (1979)
- *All Over Again* (1981)
- *Speakeasy* (1982)

External links

- Nathaniel Benchley at Find A Grave (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=6998248>)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nathaniel_Benchley"

Categories: 1915 births | 1981 deaths | American children's writers | American novelists | People from Middlesex County, Massachusetts

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FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

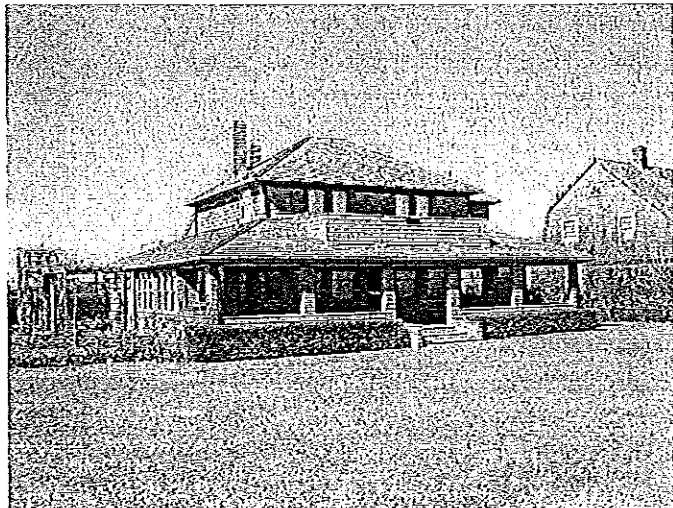
Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

49 20			
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Town NANTUCKET

Place (*neighborhood or village*) SIASCONSET

Photograph



Address 59 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name CANOPACHE

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1905

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form FOUR SQUARE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof HIP, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

GARAGE

Major Alterations (*with dates*)

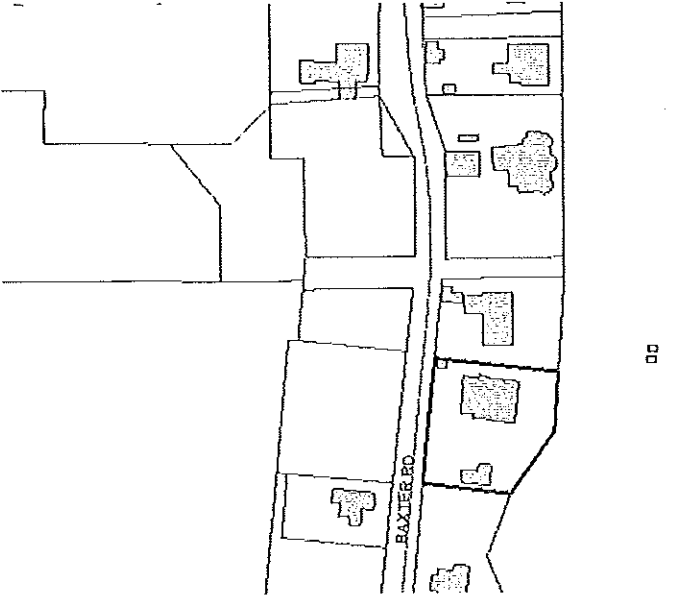
Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (*month / year*) March 2007

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

59 Baxter Road is a two-story, three-bay-wide Four Square/Shingle-style cottage with a rear ell and hip roof. The house has an open wrap-around porch on its east elevation with shingled posts and a blind-shingled balustrade. The first-floor porch terminates on both the north and south sides with enclosed sun porches. The central section of the porch has a flat roof and open second-floor terrace with a blind second-floor railing. A variety of windows are employed, including 12/1, 6/1 and 8/1 double-hung sash. The first floor’s east elevation also holds a central single-leaf door composed of diagonal boards. Flanking the door are windows housed on angled walls. There are several additions including a one-story shed roof wing off the ell. A west elevation porch also is two-tiered. A one-story hipped roof garage is found in the southwest corner of the property.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Early photographs of the house indicate that the property once held a windmill—typical of many homes on island in the early 20th century. The home is identified on the 1923 and 1949 Sanborn maps as “Canopache”. Deed research suggests that Mary Gwinn of Philadelphia built “Canopache” shortly after her purchase from Abbie Wilson, the adjoining neighbor, in 1904. The tract is identified as lot 2 on “Addition #1 to Sankoty Heights plan of 1885.” The 1906 non-resident property valuation report published by the Town of Nantucket lists Mary Gwinn with a house valued at \$3,000. Gwinn also purchased lots 3, 8, and 9 from William A. Sherman in 1905. Records indicate that by 1922 the property also held a garage. “Canopache” was transferred to Mary Gwinn Vaux in 1935. Mary Vaux, the daughter of Richard and Mary Vaux, married William Justice Strawbridge that year and retained the house until 1947.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

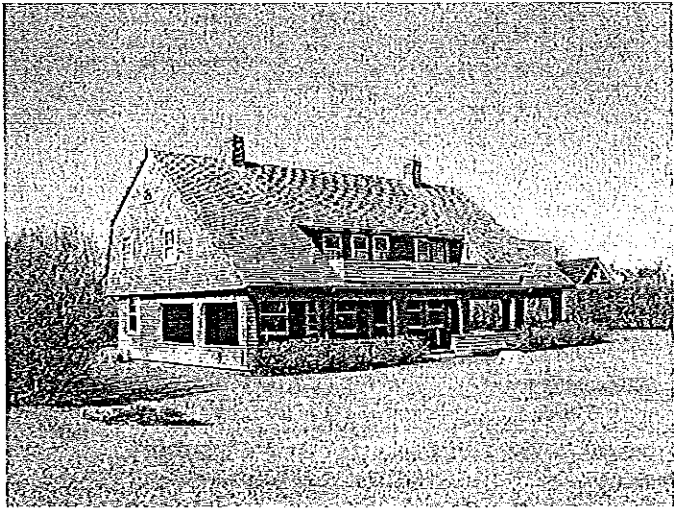
Historic Photographs in the Collection of the Nantucket Historical Association.
Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1904, 1909, 1923, 1949.
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset. 1906, 1911, 1916, 1922.
www.worldroots.com Mary Vaux Strawbridge

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

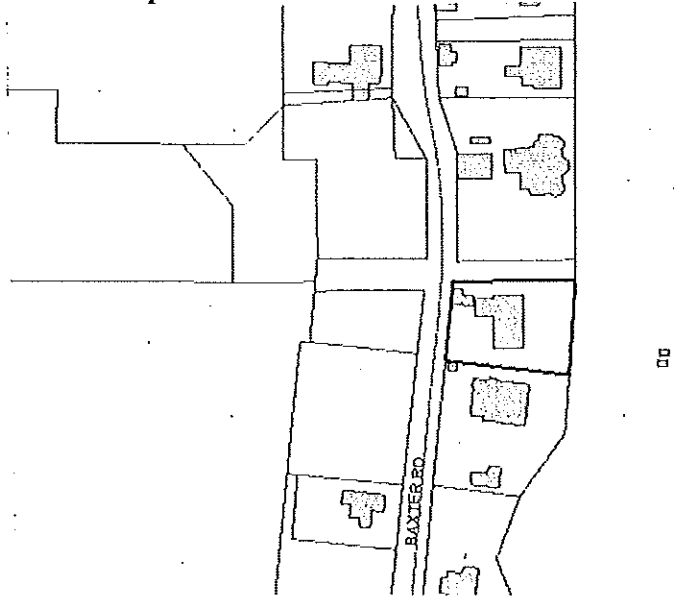
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49 21			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 61 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name MAYFLOWER

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1893

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation BRICK/STONE

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

GARAGE

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

61 Baxter Road is an excellent example of late 19th century vernacular/Shingle style architecture. The two-story, four-bay wide structure has a rectangular plan with rear ell forming an L-shaped plan. The half gambrel roof of the west elevation has an off-central gable pavilion and forms a long catslide to the east. The massive shingled roof is punctuated by two brick chimneys, and incorporates the structure’s second floor. The upper floor overhangs the first level and terminates on the north and south sides with sawn shingles in a zigzag pattern. The rake board is composed of shingles, typical of the style. Within the roof on the east elevation is a second-floor balcony with a blind shingled balustrade. A large open porch incorporated in the main mass has shingled posts that flare at their tops and a blind shingled balustrade crowned by curved end top boards. The first floor has a central doorway with nine lights and flanked by 8/1 double-hung sash windows. Angled walls hold similar windows along the east elevation at the north and south ends. The north and south sides hold 6/6 windows and fanlights in the peaks. The side elevation walls flare where they meet the stone foundation. The west elevation also holds an extended shed dormer and windows with 6/6 lights. The secondary building is a later one-story, jerkinhead-roofed garage that appears to have been extended to the north with a gable extension.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

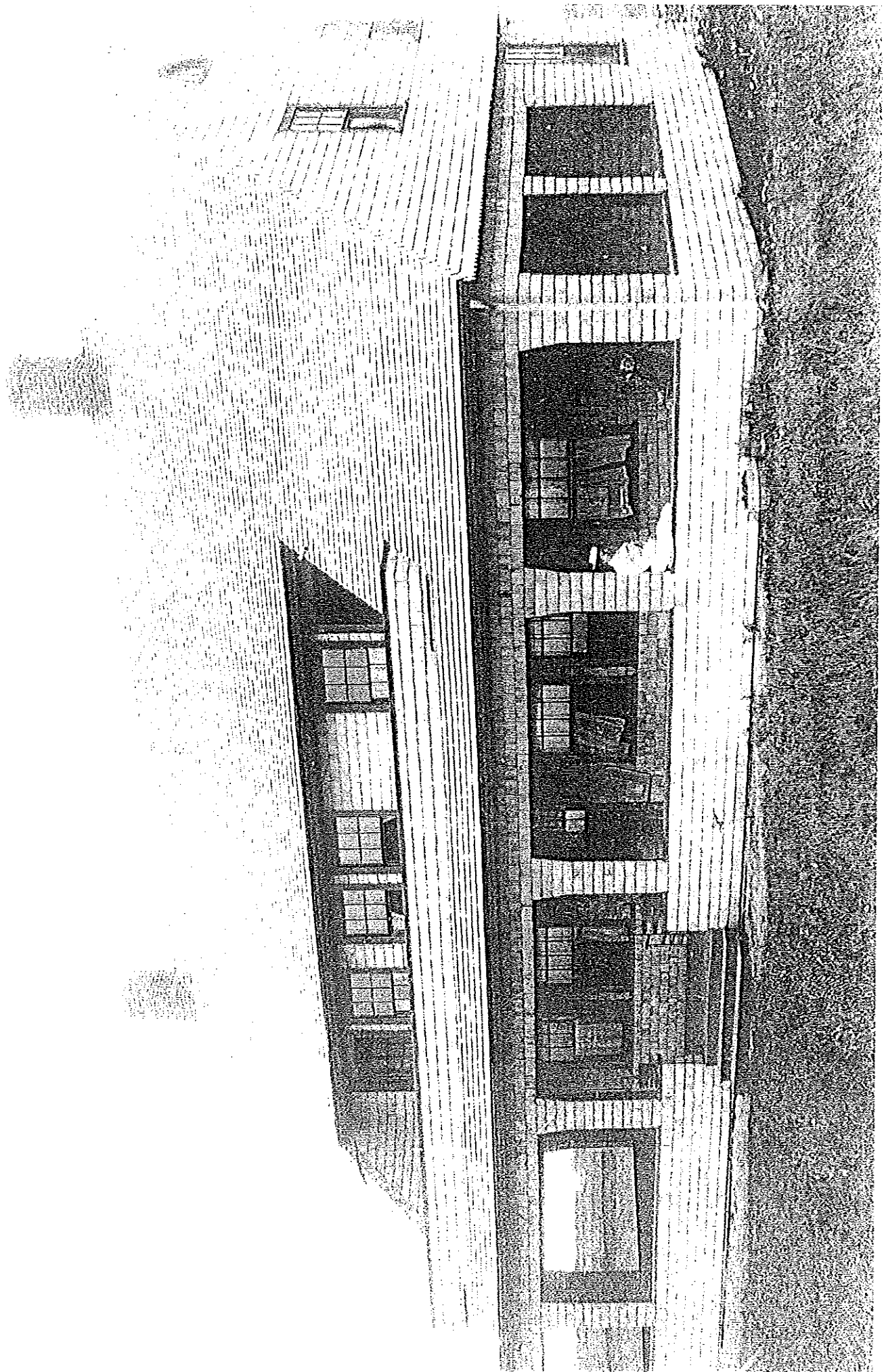
Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

This fine Shingle-style cottage is named “Mayflower” for Mary “May Wilson who purchased the lot of land from William Flagg in 1892. She was the daughter of James Ormond Wilson, a highly regarded educator. Wilson served as superintendent of Washington, D.C. schools from 1871 to 1885 and as president of the National Education Association in 1880. Wilson and his family summered in ‘Sconset in the 1880s and were well-known summer residents, with James serving as a trustee of the Union Chapel. Mary Wilson followed in her father’s profession, teaching in Boston. The house is believed to have been designed by May’s sister Clara, an artist and lecturer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Booker, Gonnella and Butler. Sea-Captain's Houses and Ros-Covered Cottages. Universe Publishing 2003.
Historic Photographs in the Collection of the Nantucket Historical Association.
The InTowner. Nov. 2001. Scenes from the Past. Washington., D.C.
Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1923, 1949.
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset. 1906, 1911, 1916, 1922.
www.adolf-cluss. James O. Wilson and Richard Morsell Residences.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.





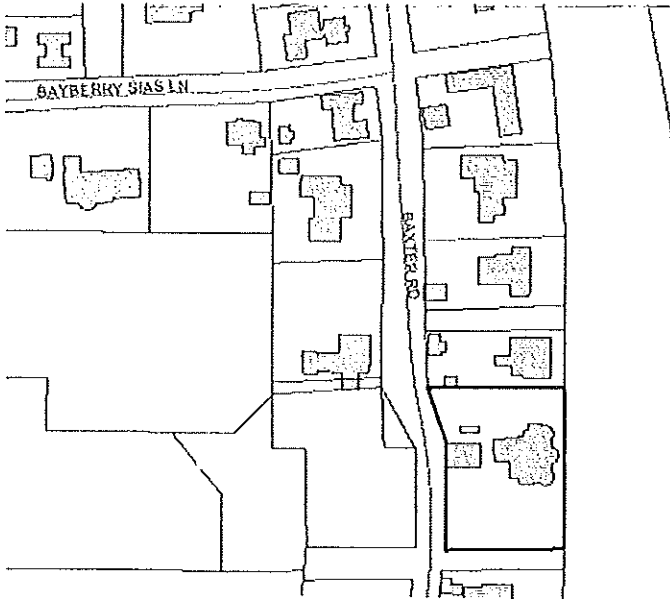
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor’s Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

49 22			
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Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 63 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

 Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1892

Source DEED RESEARCH/TAX ASSESSOR RECORDS

Style/Form COLONIAL REVIVAL

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation STONE/BRICK

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof HIP, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

63 Baxter Road is a 2 ½-story, three-bay-wide Colonial Revival style house with a square plan, rear ell and hip roof. The main block has one-bay wide hipped-roof side wings and an east side wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns. The east elevation contains many features typical of the style. The porch’s shed roof has curved corners and forms a semi-circle to mark the central entryway. The porch’s railing has turned balustrades. The central doorway is flanked by sidelights with tracery, fluted Dòric pilasters and is topped by a molded cornice. The second floor holds a balcony with turned balustrades with ball finals. Above the balcony is a central hip dormer. Flanking the balcony are bay windows with deep eaves and 2/1 double-hung sash windows.

The west elevation holds a projecting second floor wing crowned by a hip roof that protecting the main entryway. The door is marked by Doric columns on stone posts and has a multi-paned window and sidelights. The main block of the west elevation has a gable front and a first-floor shed addition.

A new 1 ½-story secondary structure is found in the southwest corner of the property.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Deed research indicates that Mary K. Mitchell, wife of S. Murray Mitchell, bought three lots situated in the Sankoty Heights subdivision from William Flagg in 1892. By 1896 a house appears on site, since Mitchell is listed as the owner of a dwelling valued at \$3,000, as well as a barn and mill. The mill and barn were located close to the road just north of a later dwelling, since removed.

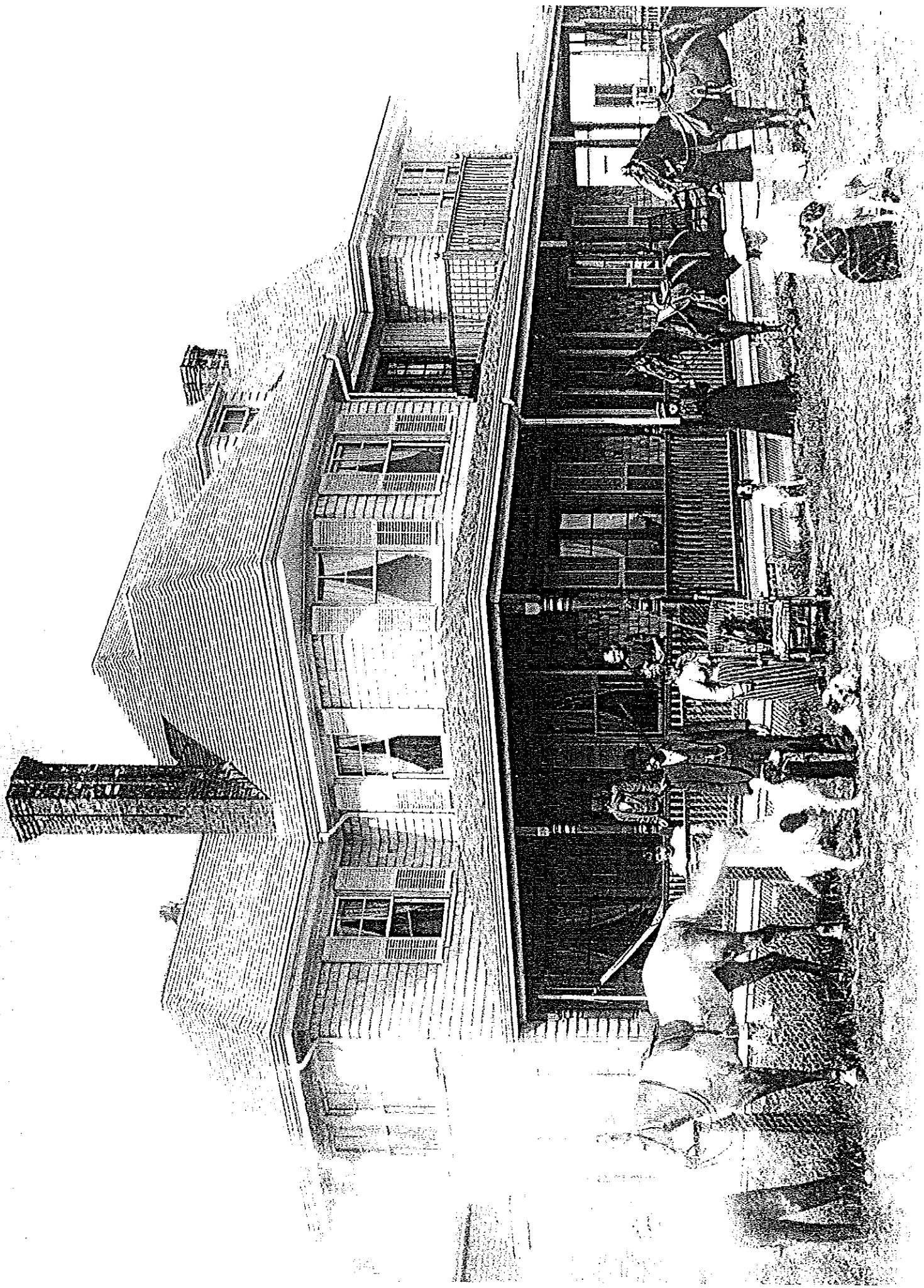
According to Katharine Stanley-Brown Abbott, the house belonged at one time to the Norris sisters. She remembers the house painted yellow. It later was owned by the Eugene Cashman family from Wilmington Delaware.

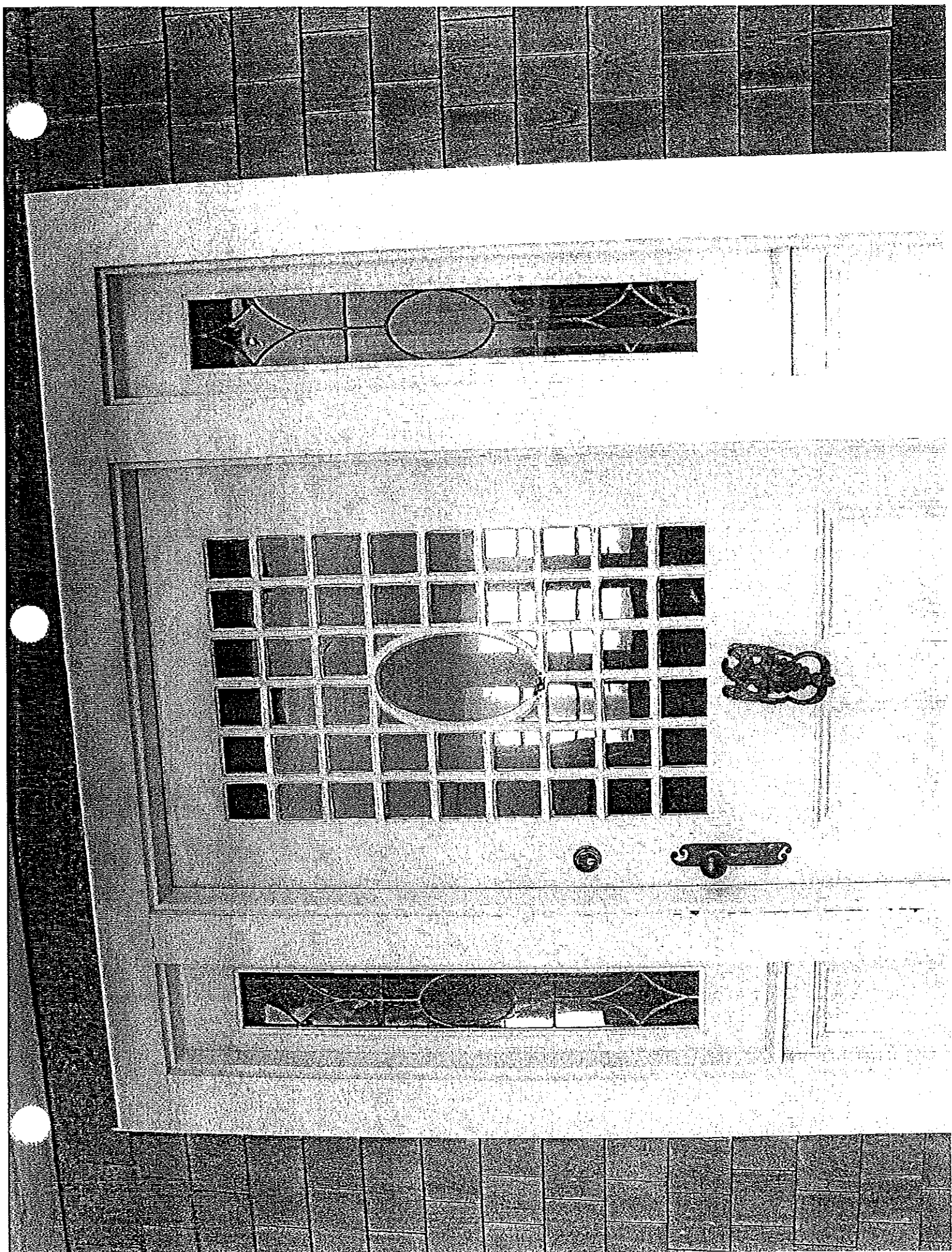
Photographs in the Nantucket Historical Association collection are labeled Cashman and show that the east elevation’s porch has been changed slightly over the years with the addition of rounded rooflines and columns.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Historic Photographs in the Collection of the Nantucket Historical Association.
Nantucket Summers, Katharine Stanley-Brown Abbott. Pinniped Press 1996.
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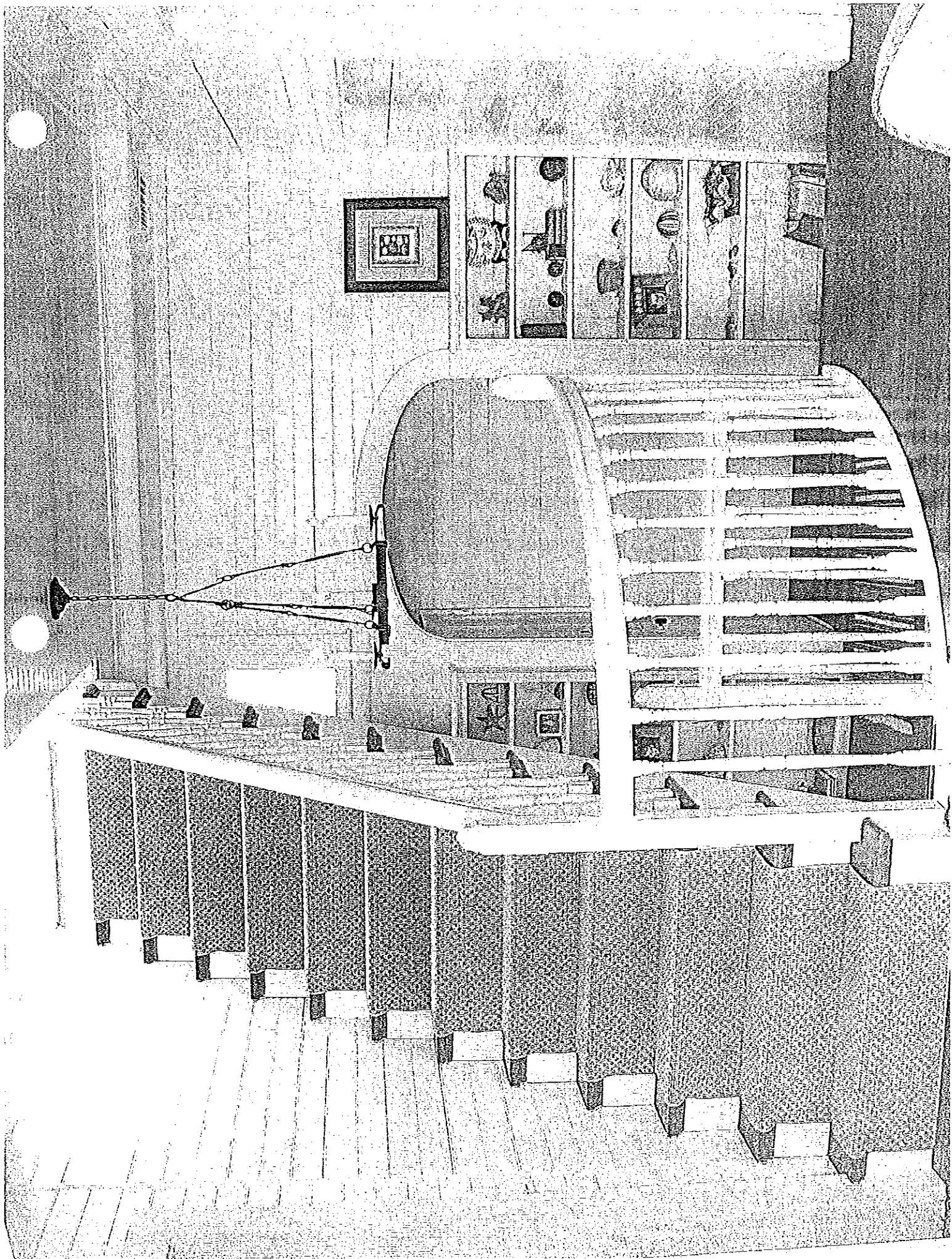








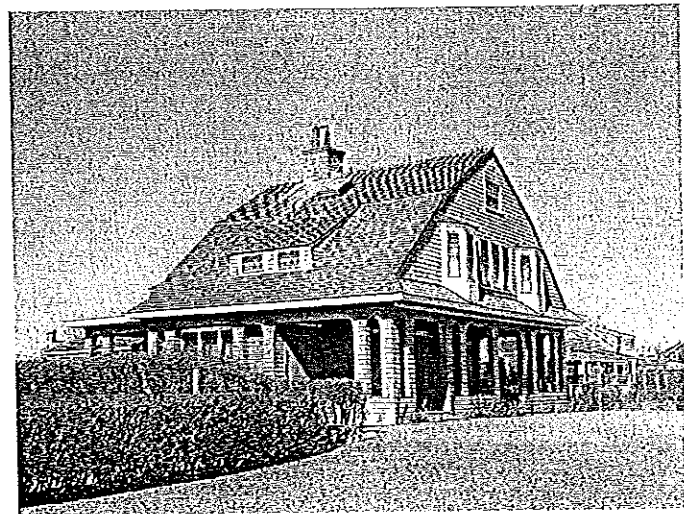




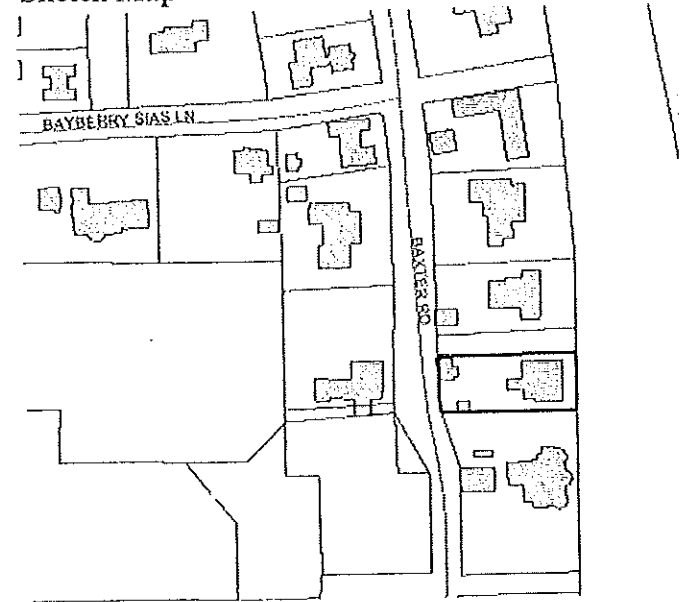
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49 24			
Town NANTUCKET			
Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET			
Address 65 BAXTER ROAD			
Historic Name			
Uses: Present	RESIDENCE		
Original	RESIDENCE		
Date of Construction	C. 1895		
Source	DEED RESEARCH/TAX ASSESSOR RECORDS		
Style/Form	SHINGLE		
Architect/Builder			
Exterior Material:			
Foundation			
Wall/Trim	SHINGLE/WOOD		
Roof	GAMBREL, SHINGLE		
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures			
20 TH CENTURY GARAGE			
Major Alterations (with dates)			
Condition GOOD			
Moved	X no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	Date
Acreage	LESS THAN AN ACRE		
Setting	RESIDENTIAL		

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

65 Baxter Road is a fine Shingle-style building with a gambrel front facing roof, rectangular plan and rear ell. The 2 ½- story, three-bay-wide house has an overhanging second level and first floor open, wrap-around porch along its east elevation. The porch is supported by paired shingled posts that rest on a low blind shingled railing that form point-arched openings. A portion of the porch projects and is crowned by a shed roof that connects near the low end of the large shingled gambrel roof. The east elevation is the most decorative and contains two second-floor oriel windows that rest on the porch roof extension. Each oriel (north and south bays) has three double-hung sash windows. The central bay holds a group of three continuous windows. The upper sashes of all these windows have multi-panes with the upper most panes being arched. Above these windows in the gambrel end is a single, 21/21 double hung sash light. The main wall above this window is marked by a diamond shingle design. The rake board along the gambrel end is lined with shingles typical of the period. The roof is pierced by a shed dormer on the south side and a large, stone, chimney at center. The rear ell is in two sections both with hip roofs. The west end window is rectangular in shape with a horizontal orientation and holds diamond-shaped panes.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Adelaide Nelson purchased the land on which the home rests in 1892 from William Flagg. It is identified as lot 40 on plan #2 of Flagg’s Sankoty Heights subdivision. Nelson may have built the house at 65 Baxter before 1896, when she is listed as a non-resident taxpayer. The home was certainly constructed by 1901 when the Valuation and Tax List indicates Nelson owned a dwelling in ‘Sconset valued at \$2,000. Mrs. Nelson died suddenly in February 1909 while wintering in Town. Following her death, the property was conveyed to Ethel and Henry Norris, who retained it until 1915. Helen J. Huebener and Marie L. Rouche, both French teachers at Dana Hall in Wellesley, purchased the house that year. It was retained by Miss Huebener until 1970.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Historic Photographs in the Collection of the Nantucket Historical Association.
Nantucket Summers, Katharine Stanley-Brown Abbott. Pinnped Press. 1996.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1904, 1909, 1923, 1949.
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset. 1896, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1922.
Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.
Voices of the Village: The Oral history of Sconset: Interviews by Nancy Anne Newhouse. The ‘Sconset Trust. 2004.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

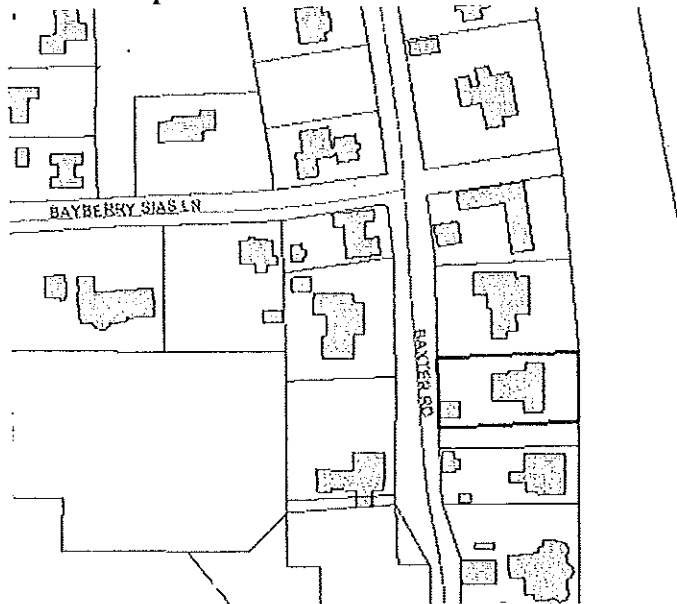
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49 24			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 67 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1930

Source STYLE

Style/Form SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

GARAGE

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

67 Baxter Road is a 1 ½-story, Shingle-style cottage with a broad gable roof, rectangular plan and rear ell. The three-bay-wide east elevation has a large, open wrap-around porch with shed roof, square posts on shingled piers and simple railing with square balustrade. Windows have 6/6 double-hung sash and are single, paired or grouped in threes. Like many homes in the area, the east elevation holds a continuous shed dormer that has a central doorway leading to a second floor porch. The porch is protected by a blind shingled balustrade. The south elevation holds a fan-shaped window in the gable peak. The rear ell is crowned with a gable roof with shed dormers. A porch with similar details is found along the ell’s west elevation and is connected to the main porch by a raised terrace marked by shingled piers and a simple railing with square balustrade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house is typical of simple Colonial Revival style cottages built in ‘Sconset during the 1930s. The house has undergone renovation in recent years. The first building on site appears to have been constructed sometime between 1923 and 1949, when it appears on the Sanborn map.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

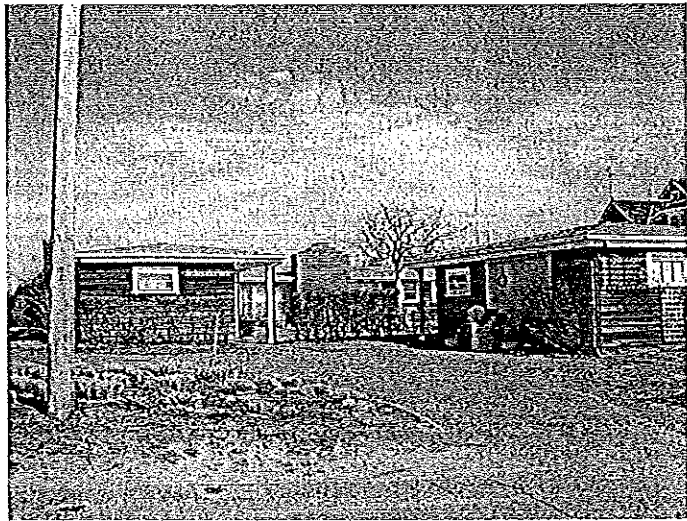
Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1923, 1949.
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset. 1922.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

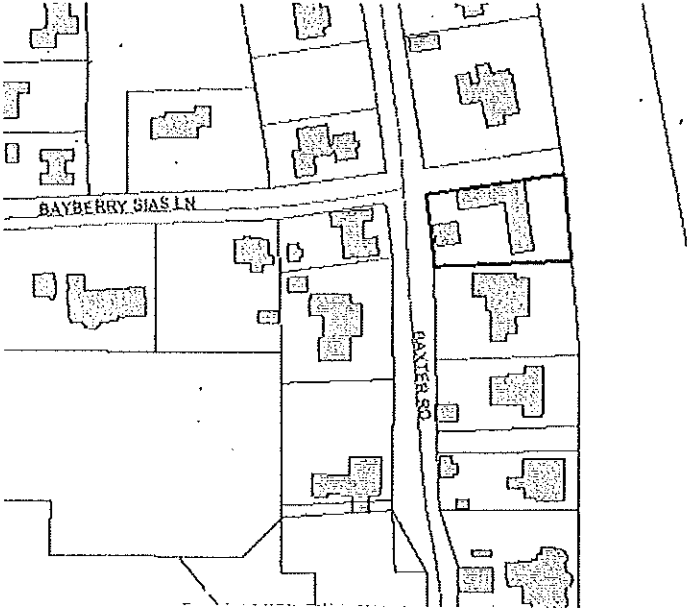
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) April 2007

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

49. 26. 1

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 71 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name CHARLOTTE'S WEB

Uses: Present RESIDENTIAL

Original RESIDENTIAL

Date of Construction C. 1939

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form INTERNATIONAL

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim CLAPBOARD

Roof HIP/ASPHALT

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

GARAGE/COTTAGE

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

71 Baxter Road is a one-story, L-shaped dwelling with a low hip roof and a natural clapboard exterior. The house employs simple detailing typical of International-style architecture of the period. The main elements include its large broad exterior, brick chimney with stepped top located at in the center of the main block’s west elevation. The chimney is flanked by floor to ceiling 1/1 continuous windows (five to the north and two to the south). Smaller windows are found to the south and also along the north elevation. The north wing’s south elevation visible from Baxter Road holds a covered walkway within the hip roof leading to the main block’s single-leaf door. The east elevation of the main block holds a set of eight continuous windows at center. A one-story garage located close to the street is placed to form a courtyard and provides privacy to the interior yard adjacent to the main house. The garage employs a similar hip roof and simple rectangular shaped lights. The northeast corner is recessed and holds the doorway to additional living space.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The dwelling is one of the few remaining cottages on island influenced by the modern architectural movement of the 1930s. For much of the early 20th century the property consisted of two lots identified in 1910 as lots 42 and 51 on Plan #2 of the heir of William J. Flagg. Georgine F. Judkins, a Flagg heir, mortgaged the land and it was foreclosed by Nantucket Institution for Savings in 1933. The bank sold the land without a dwelling to Caroline Cunningham in 1939. Cunningham appears to have constructed the dwelling sometime between 1939 and 1940. A survey dated October 1940 indicates the existence of the house and garage. The house is influenced by 29 Baxter and possibly Wade Cottage, both of which have large central chimneys as the focal point of the west elevations. The u-shaped form, found at 29 Baxter is also echoed here by the placement of the garage—forming an inner courtyard.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket 1923, 1949.
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset.1922.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

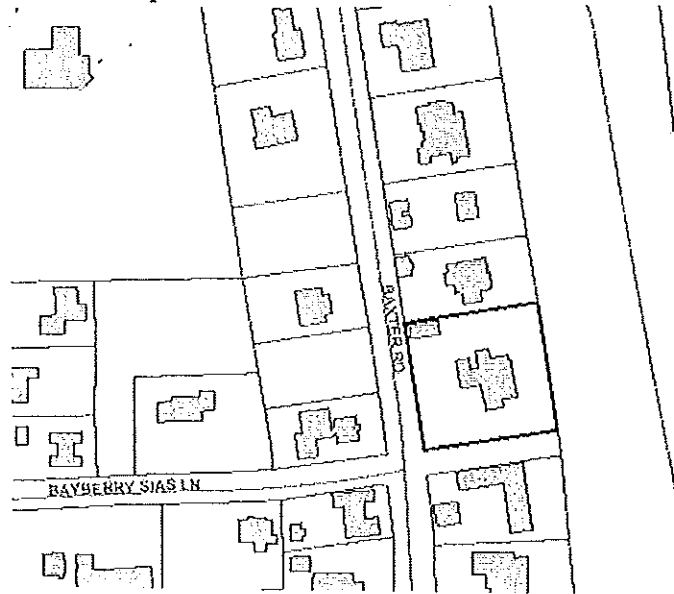
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49 27			

Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 73 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1920

Source DEED RESEARCH

Style/Form SHINGLE/BUNGALOW

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, COMPOSITE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

73 Baxter Road is a 1 ½-story, Shingle-style cottage with a broad gable roof, deep overhang, rectangular plan and rear ell. The three-bay-wide east elevation has a large, open wrap-around porch with square posts, blind shingled balustrade and exposed rafters. A continuous shed roof dormer with four windows crowns the east gable roof. The east doorway is recessed and has an upper light with irregular panes. Most windows have 6/6 double-hung sash with simple board surrounds and molded lintels. The east elevation’s first floor retains one tripartite window with a central 6/6 light flanking 4/4 lights. The south elevation holds a hipped-roof sun porch. The one-story rear ell is L-shaped crowned with a hipped roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Deed research indicates that the lot identified as part of Flagg’s Sankoty Heights subdivision, was purchased without a dwelling, by Robert D. Elder, Jr. and Jessie W. Elder in 1919 from Minnie G. Webb. Webb had purchased the land from Flagg in 1892. In 1925 the land--now with a dwelling--was sold to Sarah B. MacCauley of Detroit. The “Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset” confirms this data listing Webb as the taxpayer in 1916 without a dwelling and Elder in 1922 with a house and garage. Local tradition suggests the house was once owned by Rosalind Russell (Brisson), however no record of her ownership could be found. It is possible the property was held in a different name. The property was owned by Chester J. LaRoche in the 1940s. LaRoche headed the advertising firm Young and Rubicam before WWII, and during the conflict served as chair of the War Advertising Council. He became the chair of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame from 1954-1971. He also served as vice chair of Blue Network—which later became ABC.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Chester J. LaRoche. www.time.com.
Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket 1923, 1949.
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset.1922.
War of the Words. www.allbusiness.com

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

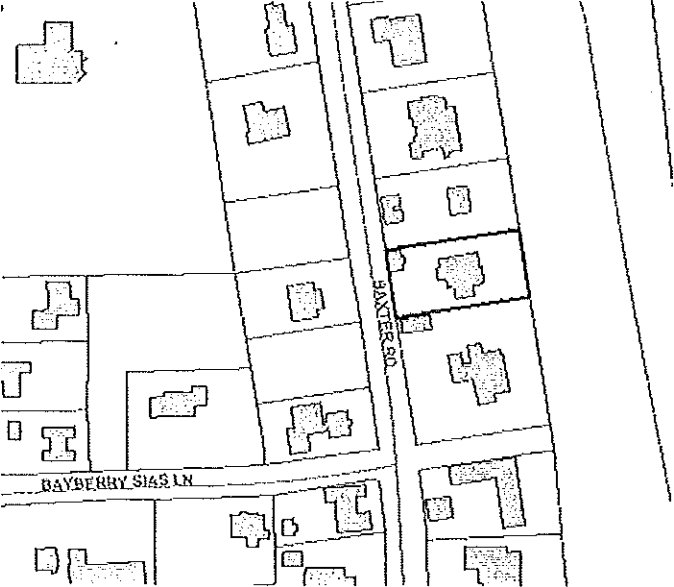
RM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May
Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust
Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
49 30			

Town NANTUCKET
Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address	75 BAXTER ROAD
Historic Name	
Uses: Present	RESIDENCE
Original	RESIDENCE
Date of Construction	C. 1922
Source	DEED RESEARCH/TAX ASSESSOR RECORDS
Style/Form	SHINGLE/BUNGALOW
Architect/Builder	
Exterior Material:	
Foundation	
Wall/Trim	SHINGLE/WOOD
Roof	HIP, SHINGLE
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures	

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition	GOOD
Moved	X no <input type="checkbox"/> yes Date
Acreage	LESS THAN AN ACRE
Setting	RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

75 Baxter Road is a 1 ½-story, Shingle-style cottage with a hip roof and high foundation. The L-shaped main block has a gable rear ell with a gable west front containing a full return. Two plastered chimneys and hip roof dormers with six-paned windows crown the roof. Windows are single and grouped with 6/6 lights. The east elevation has an open porch found at the northeast corner.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The property is identified as lot 33 on the Plan #2 of Land belonging to William J. Flagg, situated on Sankoty Heights, and drawn by H.M. Waitt in 1883and 1892. Horace A. Eaton sold the property to Clarence White in 1915. White purchased additional land across Baxter in 1919. “The Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset” for 1916 does not indicate the presence of a dwelling, however the 1922 list shows that a house valued at \$2,400 and a garage valued at \$200 existed. The 1923 Sanborn map also shows that the dwelling had been built by this time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ *see continuation sheet*

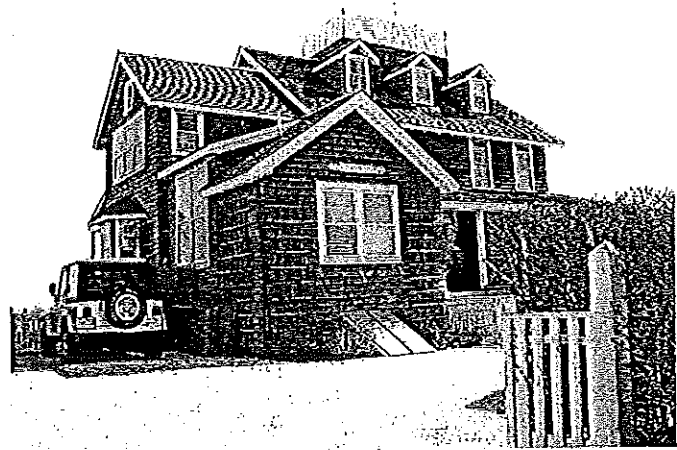
Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.
Sanborn Maps of Nantucket 1923, 1949.
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset.1916, 1922.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

49 32			
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Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 79 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name TWIN CHIMNEY

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1916

Source DEED RESEARCH/TAX ASSESSOR RECORDS

Style/Form COLONIAL REVIVAL/SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

1987-1988 NORTH WING, PORCH, DECK ROOF WALK
RECONSTRUCTED

Condition GOOD

Moved X no ☐ yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

79 Baxter Road is a 2 ½-story, Colonial Revival/Shingle-style house. The rectangular, three-bay wide main block has a two-bay north wing with one-story rear ell, and a large wraparound porch along the south and west elevations. The gable roof is pierced by three central gabled dormers and twin chimneys at center, as well as exposed and shaped rafters and purlins. The roof has a catslide to the east side. The roof also holds a roof walk with skirt and simple square balustrade. The porch has simple square posts and cross rail balustrade. Windows are generally single and paired with 6/6 and 9/9 lights. The east elevation is marked by a second floor continuous dormer and a single leaf door with nine lights. The wing holds a balcony facing the ocean.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

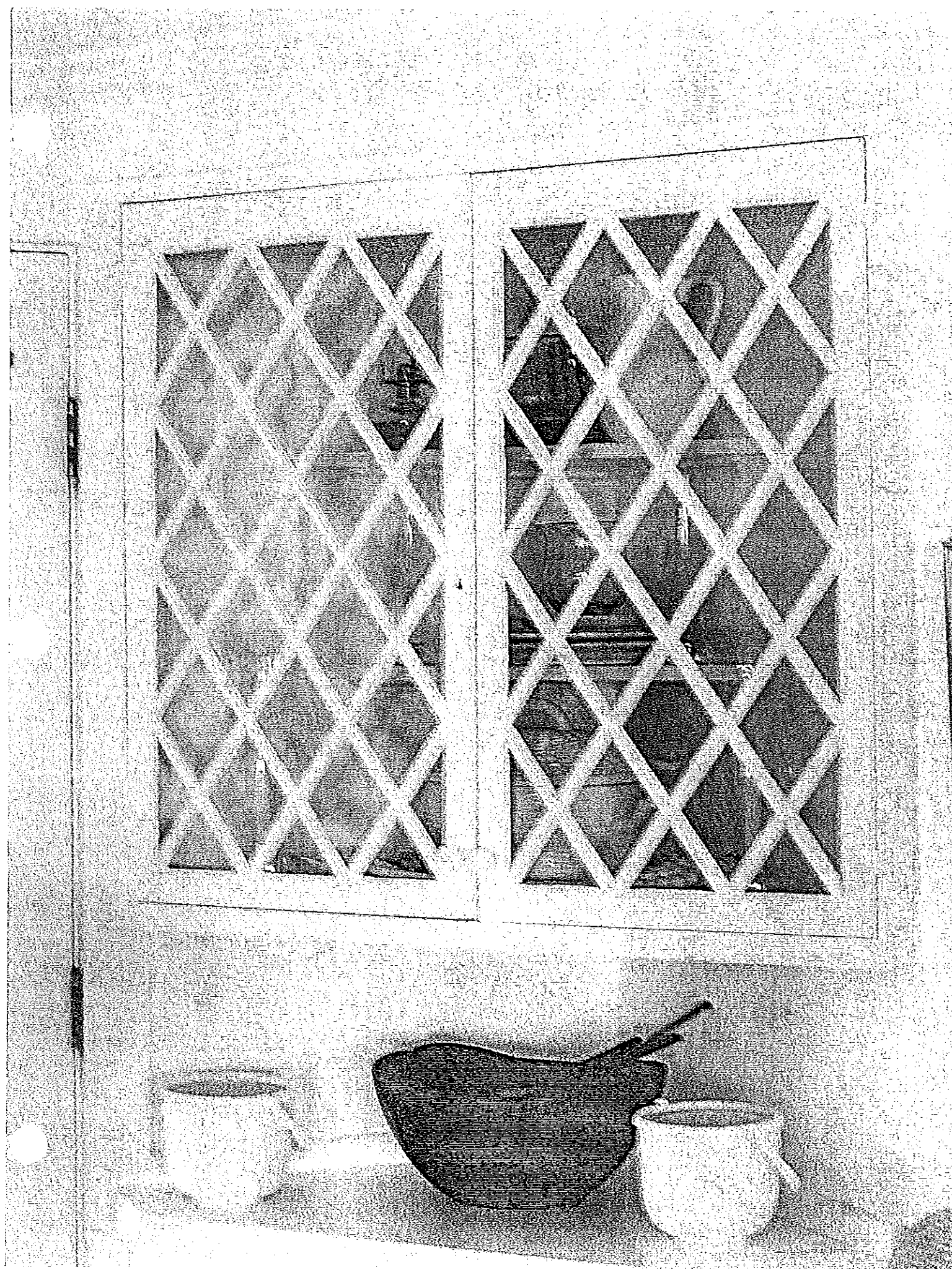
Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

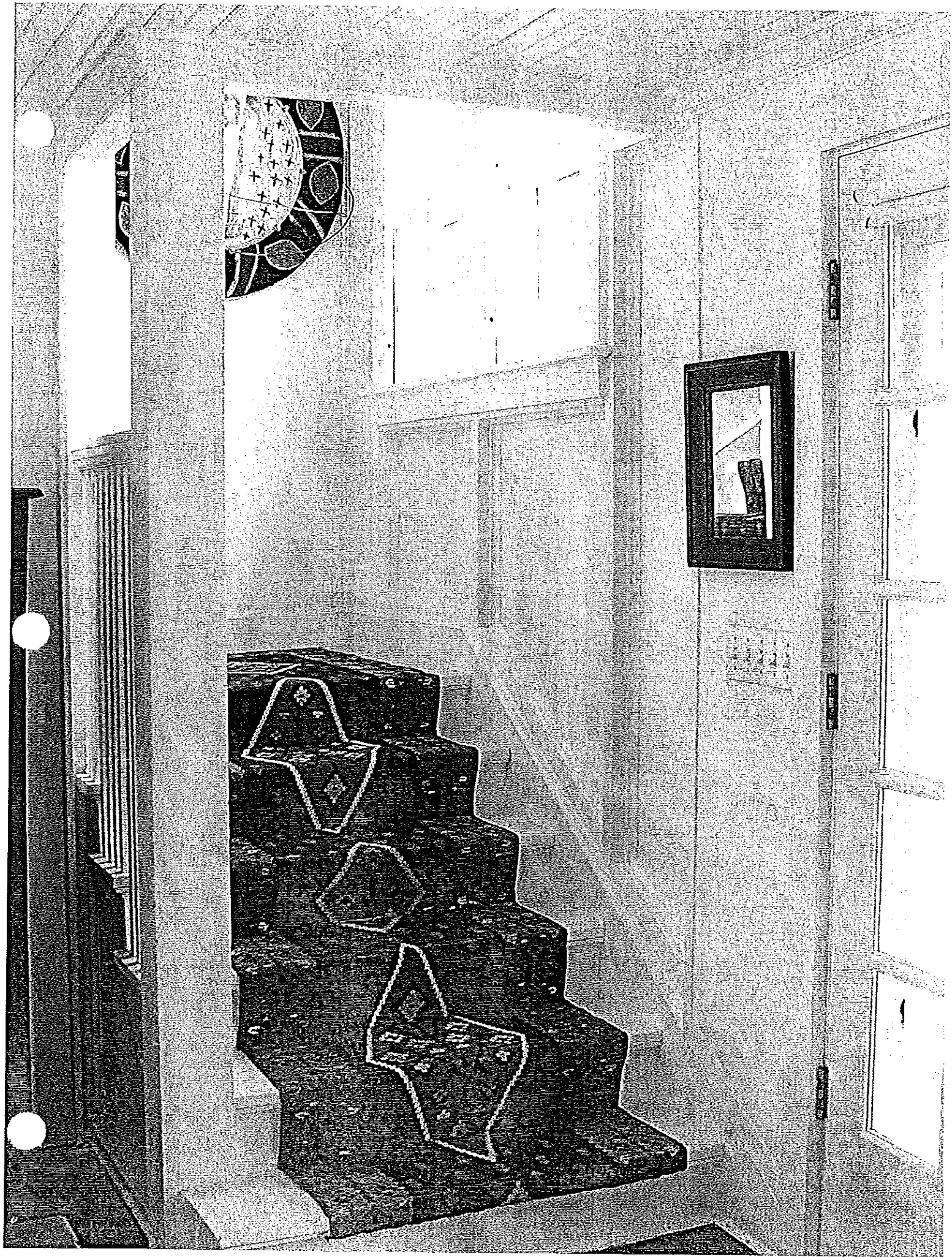
When Louis Watres acquired the property known as lot# 32 of the William J. Flagg Sankoty Heights plan from Ellen Burgess and Mary Quinn in 1917, there was no mention of a dwelling on the lot. However, there must have been a small cottage of some kind and Watres must have previously worked on the site, since the “1916 Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset” lists Watres with a dwelling valued at \$1,800. The previous list from 1911 does not indicate a building existed. By the next publication of the list in 1922, Watres had improved the site and the value increased to \$4,800. The property also included a garage and light plant valued at \$700. Watres (1851-1937) retained the Nantucket property until his death. He lived most of the year in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was prominent in state and local politics. He began his career as city solicitor and then as state senator. Watres served as Lt. Governor of Pennsylvania (1891-1895), was two-time Republican nominee for Governor, and later became the chair of the state Republican committee. He also served as Colonel in the National Guard, owned two Scranton newspapers, organized local banks, and had interest in manufacturing of chemicals, railroads, coal and electric power. The house was the first in the northern section of the bluff (beyond #65), but by the mid 1920s several other cottage were found nearby.

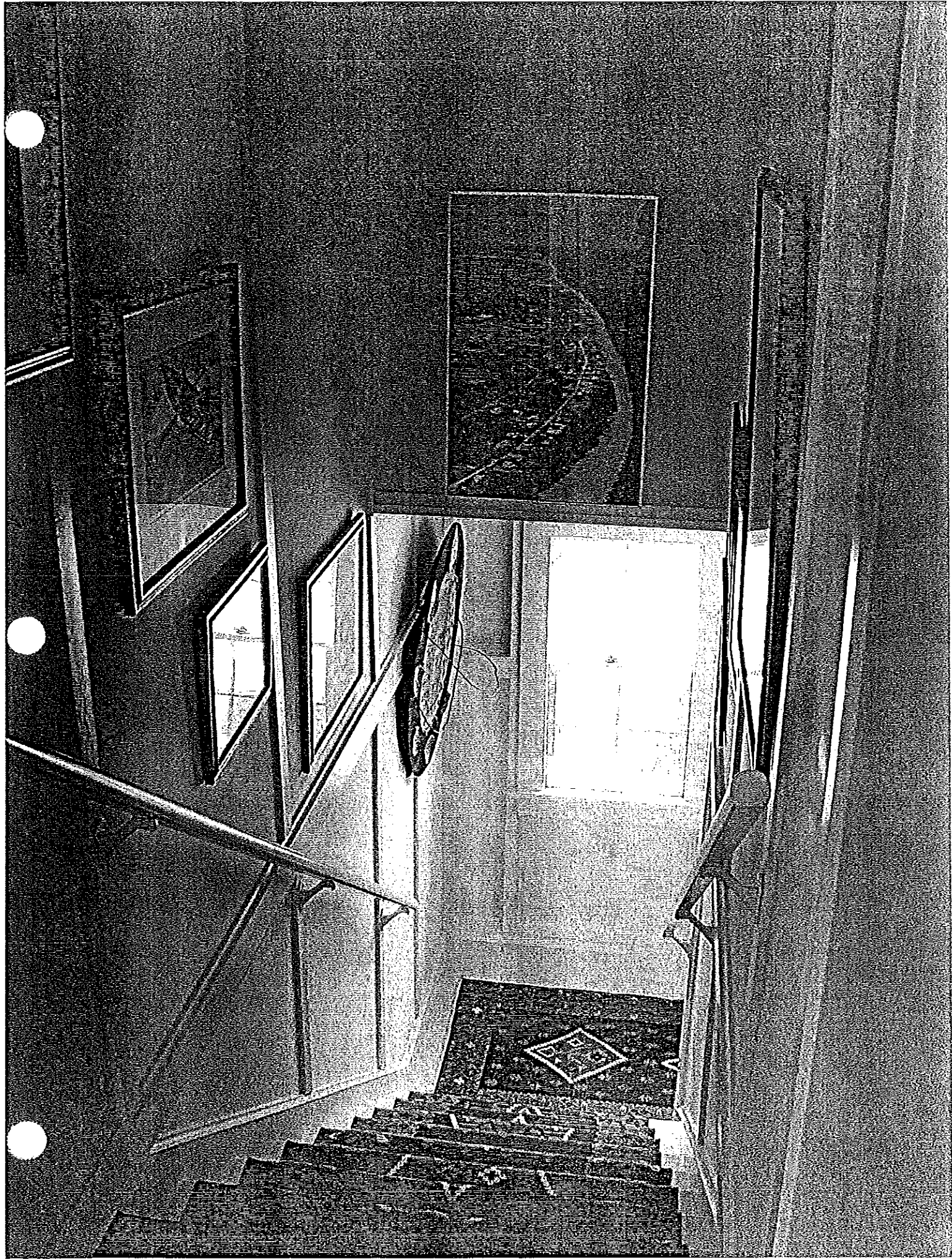
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

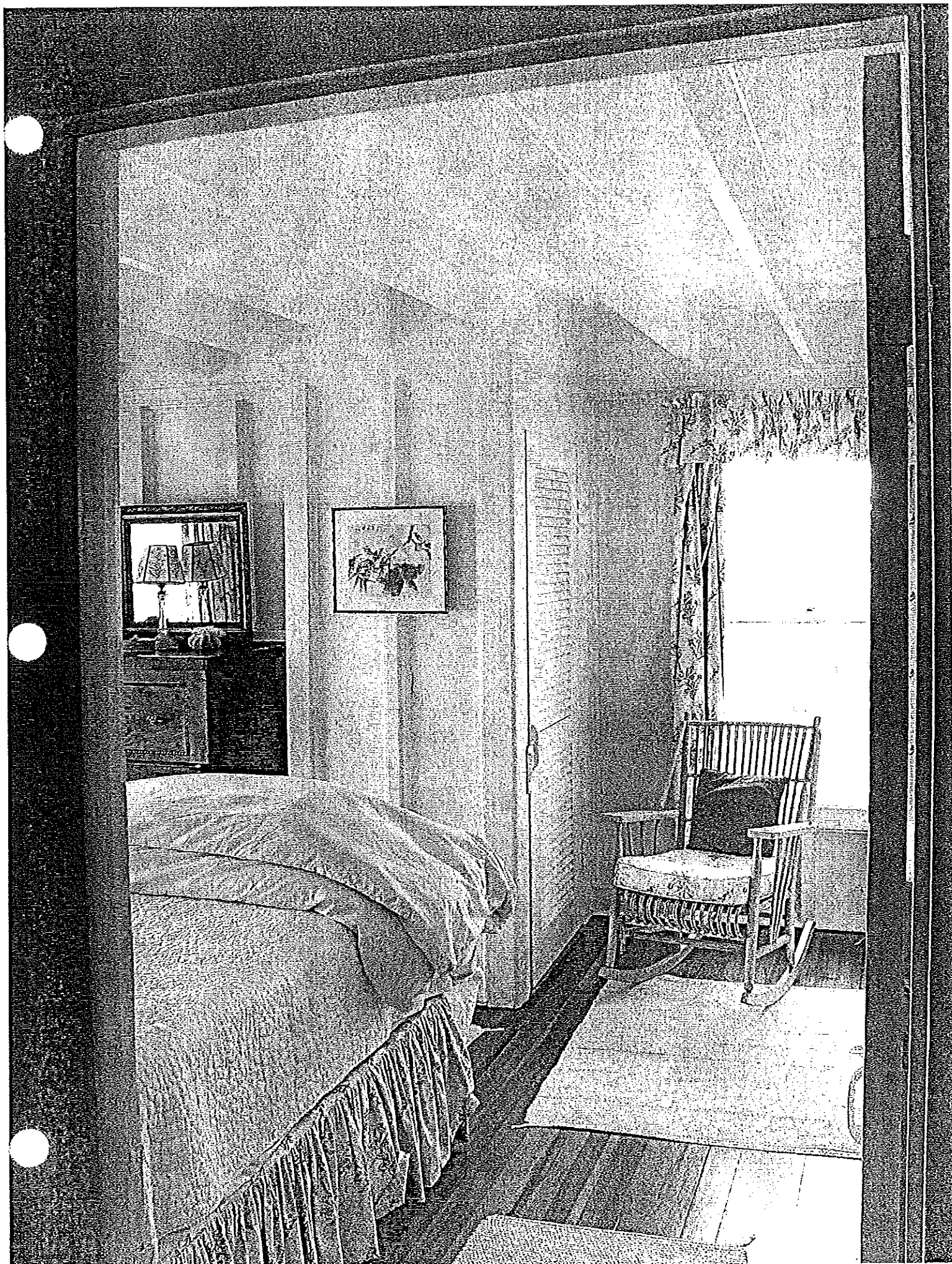
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www.lehigh.edu. Lacawac Sanctuary History
Blackburn, Marc K. Henry Dende Register Paper.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.









COLONEL LOUIS A. WATRES

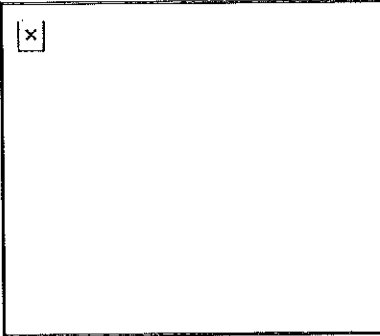
The Watres Papers relate to a prominent Scranton citizen, Louis A. Watres. Watres was born in Mount Vernon, Pennsylvania in 1851 and was descended from a family whose roots reached back to settlers from the Mayflower. His father was an elder of the Presbyterian church and a magistrate in Scranton. His mother was a housewife as well as an amateur poet. Watres left school at an early age to work first in the coal mines in the town of Archbald, which is north of Scranton, and then for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Watres later returned to school and was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1878. His interests soon turned to politics, and in 1882 he became the city solicitor of Scranton, followed by election to the state senate in 1882 and again in 1886. The height of Watres' political career came in 1891 when he defeated his Democratic opponent for the post of lieutenant governor in the Democratic administration of Governor Robert E. Pattison (1891-1895). Despite the defeat of the Republican candidate for governor, Watres built a reputation as a "harmonizer" within the Republican party, bringing Republicans back into the political fold. Watres later became the chairman of the commonwealth's Republican Committee.

In Scranton, Watres was a prominent citizen. His rank of colonel came from his membership in the 18th Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard. Watres owned the two local papers, the *Scranton Truth* and the *Scranton Republican*, forerunners of the present day *Tribune*. On the national scene Watres was very active in the Masons, and was the president of the George Washington Memorial Association, a branch of the Masons committed to building a monument to honor their most prestigious member. Louis A. Watres died in 1937 at the age of eighty-seven

By Marc K. Blackburn 1988 Register of Papger so Henry Dende

Lacawac Sanctuary History



The Sanctuary was established in 1966 by L. Arthur Watres and Mrs. Reyburn Watres as a not-for-profit private foundation, having as an objective the preservation of Lake Lacawac and its watershed. Arthur Watres retains a small residence within the Sanctuary, and continues to be active on the Sanctuary's Board of Trustees. Since 1974 the Sanctuary has been a self-administering unit of The Nature Conservancy. Research and public education have been important components of the Sanctuary's program since its

inception.

The Lacawac Sanctuary was once part of a 20,000-acre parcel of forested land along Wallenpaupack Creek owned by heirs of the Penn family, the "Wallenpaupack Manor". Until its sale to Burton G. Morss in 1849, the land was not timbered or otherwise developed. Between 1849 and 1895 the Morss family supported a large lumber mill and tannery on timber and hemlock bark cuttings from the former manor, including the Lake Lacawac watershed. The Lacawac property was never converted to agricultural uses, since the soil is thin, acidic, rocky, and often steep. The second growth forest was culled for merchantable timber in 1949, and was extensively damaged by windthrow during hurricanes that followed in 1950 and 1954. The remains of a small sawmill built by Arthur Watres date to salvage operations following the blow-downs.

The Lodge, Carriage House, Ice House and other outbuildings were constructed in 1903 by William Connell, a coal mine operator and U. S. Congressman from Scranton. The Lodge was unusual for its time as a summer estate in rural Wayne County, both in its construction material (southern yellow pine) and in advanced conveniences such as running water (pumped from Lake Lacawac) and gas lighting (from acetylene generated on-site). Mr. Connell also reintroduced white-tailed deer to redress the loss of large game caused by unrestricted hunting during the 19th century. Today's large deer population presumably descends from these deer, and from a larger herd established at the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club nearby in Pike County. In 1913, the Lacawac property was purchased from the Connell heirs by Colonel Louis A. Watres, a newspaper publisher, business organizer, and politician (state senator, lieutenant governor). The property was acquired as part of the land consolidation leading to construction of the Wallenpaupack reservoir, of which Colonel Watres was a proponent and organizer. Shortly after the dam and hydroelectric generation plant were completed in 1926, the reservoir was sold to the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, which operates it today. The Watres family used their summer house only sporadically until Arthur Watres and his mother moved there after 1945.



- Home
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- Calendar
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- About Lacawac
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A History of Lacawac

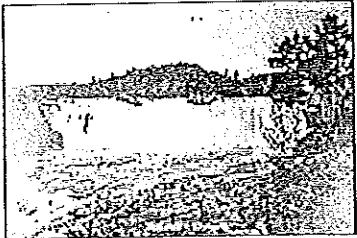
The family of William Penn held a number of private in-holdings within their grants of land from the British crown, the largest of which in Wayne County was called the Wallenpaupack Manor. Much of this was acquired by James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who, at his death in 1799, was the largest landowner in Wayne County. A large portion of this Wallenpaupack Manor was acquired in 1849 by Burton G. Morss, who built a sawmill and tannery on the Wallenpaupack River, at Ledge Dale.

Ledge Dale was a considerable frontier town, boasting a post office, school and general store. The workers were largely Irish immigrants, whose generous consumption of whiskey was legendary. Burton Morss did the big harvest of virgin timber in the Wallenpaupack basin, utilizing the tannin in the bark of the hemlock for tanning leather. The tanning of leather was a major industry in Wayne County during Morss' years in business. The photographs of 1875 show that the harvest of timber left very little forest standing on the Pocono plateau. Regional roads were so primitive that Burton Morss operated a steamboat between his mill and the head of the Wallenpaupack Falls, at Wilsonville. There, he had access to markets by way of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the railroads connecting to the Lackawanna Valley and to the Erie Railroad, at Lackawaxen.

The Lacawac property was part of the Morss' land holdings, and he and his family used to fish at Lacawac, which early developed a reputation as an excellent bass lake. Their rough wagon road reached the lake at the present dock site.

In 1895, the Tannery burned, and Morss closed down his business. At the turn of the century, William Connell bought the Lacawac property in order to build for himself and his family a summer estate.

William Connell was born in Nova Scotia in 1825, moved to the coal fields in his youth, and began his career driving a coal wagon. He married Annie Laurence, a woman of great character, who taught him to read and write. Their extreme frugality and industrious careers enabled them to buy the coal company he had worked for in the decade following the Civil War. From there, he branched into other activities, establishing a huge button manufacturing plant, and, finally serving in the U. S. House of Representatives, and seeking, unsuccessfully, the Republican nomination as Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1902.



Wallenpaupack Falls tumble before the construction of the dam.



Recreating on the Wallenpaupack River



The estate of Lacawac, which he called Connell Park, was typical of estates which wealthy Americans were building in the Berkshires and Adirondacks at the turn of the century. Establishing the first of the "second homes" in the Wallenpaupack basin, Connell set a standard of style and comfort unique in the neighborhood.

The lodge boasted indoor plumbing, with hot and cold running water, central heating, and refrigeration from ice cut on the lake and stored in the ice house. The main lodge, with rustic trimmings and Mission Oak furnishings, was panelled throughout. The large living and dining rooms with fireplaces, kitchen, pantry, walk-in cooler, and screened dining porch provided a gracious setting for living and entertaining. Eight bedrooms, three bathrooms and a sleeping porch provided ample accommodation.

At the lake's edge were a spring house, a boat house, a pump house with a one cylinder steam pump which was fired up once a week to fill a big water tank in the lodge with lake water, which was then supplied by gravity to the house. Behind the house was a coachman's house in which the carbide gas was also generated for the gas lighting in the lodge. Behind that was a woodshed, and a privy, without running water, for the help. The ice house and the big two story Carriage house stood at the end of the road.

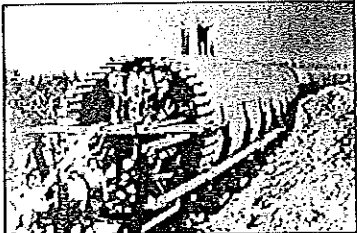
Finally, along the entrance drive stood the deer house, a unique feature in the neighborhood. Deer populations had been so decimated by market hunters that, by the turn of the century, it made headlines if someone saw a deer. Connell decided that Connell Park would be a deer park, and he installed a deer fence of wire mesh topped by barbed wire four miles around the property to contain a herd of deer which he imported from Virginia. The deer house was a building for feeding the deer in winter.

Numbers of local farmers were employed in building the estate, and, ultimately, some of the women from nearby farms served as domestic help, and the young farm lads did odd jobs and rowed boats for guests fishing on the lake.

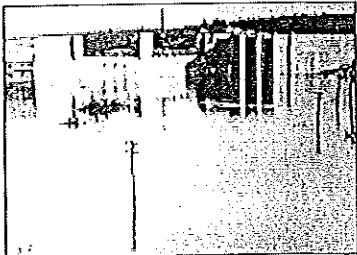
Barn dances became a memorable feature of life at "the Park". The family would hire an orchestra and spread the word in the community of an invitation. Buggles would come streaming in from all over the countryside for dancing in the Carriage House, all gaily decorated with American flags and bunting.

In 1909, William Connell died, leaving eleven children, none of whom had an interest in retaining and using Lacawac. The Connells' homes were in Scranton, and Lacawac seemed a million miles

Loggers roll their harvest into the Lacawaxen River.



Workers cobble together miles of wooden pipeline to the power generation plant in Kimbles.



Water fills the newly-dammed Lake Wallenpaupack.

away in the hinterlands. To reach it, they had taken the train to Lake Ariel, where they were met by their coachman for the rough and dusty seven-miles ride to Lacawac. It was just too logistically difficult running such a place, to be appealing to the Connell heirs.

At this point, another remarkable man entered the picture: Col. Louis A. Watres, a major figure in Scranton for 50 years, was obliged to go to work after completing fourth grade in school. He continued educating himself, however, for the rest of his life. He clerked for Judge John Handley, read law at home and at an early age became an influential member of the bar with a flourishing law practice.

His business career began with the organizing of the network of trolley lines providing public transportation in the Lackawanna valley. At the same time, he was pursuing a successful political career as County Solicitor, State Senator, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and a two-time Republican nominee for Governor.

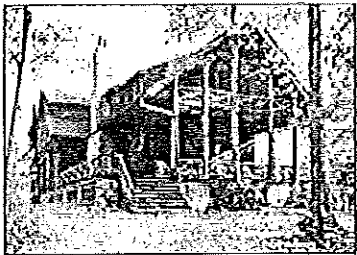
He organized the County Savings Bank, and was president of the Scranton-Lackawanna Trust Co. He owned and operated two daily newspapers, the Scranton Truth and The Scranton Republican. He joined the National Guard as a private and quickly rose through the ranks to become colonel of the 11th Regiment during the Spanish American War. He organized the Spring Brook Water Company, now one of the major components of the Pennsylvania Gas and Water Company. Ultimately, his business interests included the manufacturing of chemicals, railroads, lumbering, coal and the organization of the Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey Power Company which built the Wallenpaupack power project.

It was this Wallenpaupack project which connected him and his family to Lacawac. The Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey Power Company did not have the power of eminent domain, and had to bargain for every inch of the land needed to flood the basin. It was necessary to acquire 15,000 acres of land in order to flood 5,700 acres by the Wallenpaupack dam. The Connell property was a typical example: Col. Watres only needed the 40 acres down along the river, but had to buy the entire property, to acquire the needed parcel.

The farms along the river were not prosperous ones, but in spite of some shrewd hold-outs, the entire acquisition by today's standards was not expensive, it came to about \$250,000. William Connell had invested about \$50,000 in building the infrastructure at Lacawac. The Watres Family picked it up for \$15,000. Comparisons of this sort have little meaning, however, over long periods of time. When the Scranton family came to the



The high falls at Wilsonville.



The lodge at Lacawac



Lackawanna Valley in 1840, the dollar had forty time its present purchasing power.

Col. Louis A Watres

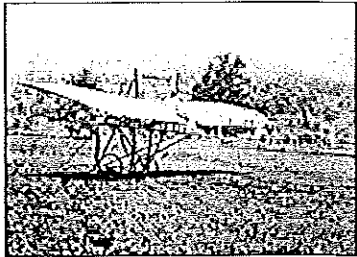
In any case, the Wallenpaupack assemblage of land was completed in 1913, seven years before the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company was formed. The Guaranty Trusts Company loaned the Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey Power Company \$25,000,000, secured in part by the land, for clearing the basin and constructing the dam and power plant. At the outset, there were discussions between the company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and West Railroad about selling the Wallenpaupack Power project to the Railroad to electrify their line across the Pocono plateau, but that deal fell through. The basin was cleared after World War I. The Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, formed in 1920, acquired the Wallenpaupack Project in 1923. In 1924 construction of the dam began and Lake Wallenpaupack was full and operating by spring of 1926.



Reyburn Watres canoes on the Wallenpaupack River.

For many years the Watres family had a summer compound on Nantucket Island. Lacawac was not a high priority for Col. Watres or his children. A nephew, Lewis Healy, and a niece, Mrs. Cole Price and their families used Lacawac until the beginning of the Great Depression. Throughout the depression and World War II, Lacawac was leased, pending its sale. Throughout those years, it seemed, the natural aspect of Lacawac became more beautiful every year. However, the buildings and entrance road suffered from almost total neglect.

Col. Watres had two grandchildren. Though they had only visited Lacawac for an occasional picnic or weekend over the years, the beauty and appeal of the place were such that his grandson, Arthur and Arthur's mother, Mrs. Reyburn Watres, wanted to call it home after the death of Reyburn Watres in 1946. In 1948, they moved to Lacawac.



One of the first planes to fly in Pennsylvania, designed and built by Reyburn Watres.

The entrance road was almost impassable. The dock had collapsed into the lake. The roof of every building leaked. The screening was gone. The staining of shingles and painting of trim had been neglected for two decades. Porches and sills were riddled with termites and timber ants. Concurrently with restoration, the Watreses undertook a selective harvest of timber under the direction of the state forester.

The Watreses spent the long winter evenings reading. Two books by Fairfield Osborne, "This Plundered Planet" and "The Limits of the Earth" propelled them into the question of what would ultimately become of Lacawac. On a trip to the American Museum of Natural History in New York in search of Fairfield Osborne, they were befriended by Dr. Richard Pough. He was the first

president of the Nature Conservancy, an organization which was in its first year (1952). Having joined the Conservancy, the Watreses, at Pough's suggestion, went to talk to Dr. Radclyffe Roberts, the Director of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia.

Under the guidance of the dynamic scientist, Dr. Ruth Patrick, the Academy was becoming an important research center for aquatic ecology. Shortly thereafter, on a cold winter day, Dr. Roberts and Dr. Patrick paid a visit to Lacawac.

Dr. Patrick observed that Lacawac was probably the southernmost unpolluted glacial lake in the United States, and that it would be invaluable as a baseline lake for research and education. Having essential control of the watershed, it would be possible to protect the integrity of the lake and give security to research projects and scientific apparatus. To that point, the Watreses had felt that the beauty of Lacawac alone justified the effort to protect it from developmental excesses. Now, however, they had a serious, humanistic basis for protecting Lacawac--a basis that might attract support over time.

The Watreses spent the next fourteen years endeavoring to find an institutional partner to provide strength, stability and significant programs at Lacawac. Having failed to find an institutional partner of recognized strength and stature, the Watreses formed the Lacawac Sanctuary Foundation in 1966, and turned over the lake, most of the infrastructure and much of the land to it.

A new element entered the picture in 1988, the emergence of Lehigh University as major user. Their Earth and Environmental Sciences Department brought to the region a group of field biologists as teachers and researchers. With help from the Mellon and Dodge Foundations, a dynamic program known as the Pocono Comparative Lakes Program (PCLP) was instituted, doing serious research in three area lakes, and recruiting small groups of highly motivated students for training in research methods. Again, with Mellon and Dodge assistance, mini-grants lured researchers from other institutions to the PCLP program.

Programs at Lacawac over the years have changed the lives of many people, opening their eyes and their minds to scientific professional responsibilities enhanced and influenced by their experience at Lacawac. Some of the classes and conferences demonstrate that a critical mass of human numbers exists which vastly intensifies the intellectual ferment and productivity of a group. One of the challenges of Lacawac's planning effort is to achieve this critical mass, seeking quality,

The chime tower at the Watres family Scranton residence, Pen-y-bryn. The chimes now stand near the Carriage house at Lacawac.



The Ledge Dale bridge, before Lake Wallenpaupack was built. The flood of 1955 destroyed the bridge.

while limiting the wear and tear of excessive numbers which have destroyed so many valuable and fragile environments. Lacawac lies within 100 miles of 140 institutions of higher learning. It is our intention to build a strong and significant community, and to create a facility so beautiful and so useful that scientists, teachers and their families will thrive at Lacawac and do great and creative work for the benefit of mankind.



FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

49 35			
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Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 85 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name EASTMONT

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1925

Source STYLE

Style/Form COLONIAL REVIVAL/SHINGLE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, GAMBREL, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved ☐ no ☒ yes Date ON LOT C. 2000

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

85 Baxter Road is a 2 ½-story, Colonial Revival/Shingle-style house. The building has a central, five bay wide gable roof section with gable front projection (west elevation), and two lateral wings. An exterior brick end chimney is found at the south end of the main block. The house has molded cornices and roof returns. The east elevation’s second floor overhangs the first slightly and employs pendants along the overhang. A two-tiered porch runs across the main block. Windows are generally single or paired with 6/6 lights. The 1 ½-story south wing is one bay wide with a gambrel roof. The roof is pierced by a single shed dormer. The south elevation’s gambrel end has a fanlight with keystone. The first floor holds a sun porch protected by continuous 8/8 windows. The 1 ½-story north wing is two bays wide with a half gambrel roof. Three shed dormers and a brick chimney pierce the east elevation’s gambrel roof. The north elevation is marked by a fanlight with keystone. A flat-roof portico with paired posts and topped by a second-floor balcony is found at the north end’s west corner. The west elevation of the north wing hold two shed roof wall dormers.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The land remained in the Flagg family until the early 20th century. The undeveloped land is listed as owned by Josephine A. Morris et al in the 1922 tax lists. In recent years the house has been moved to secure it from the threat from erosion. It is typical of homes built in the late 1920s and 1930s using Colonial Revival elements such as the lunette windows. It appears on the 1949 Sanborn map

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Sanborn Map of Nantucket. 1949
Street List of Real Estate Tax-Payers in the Village of Siasconset, 1922.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

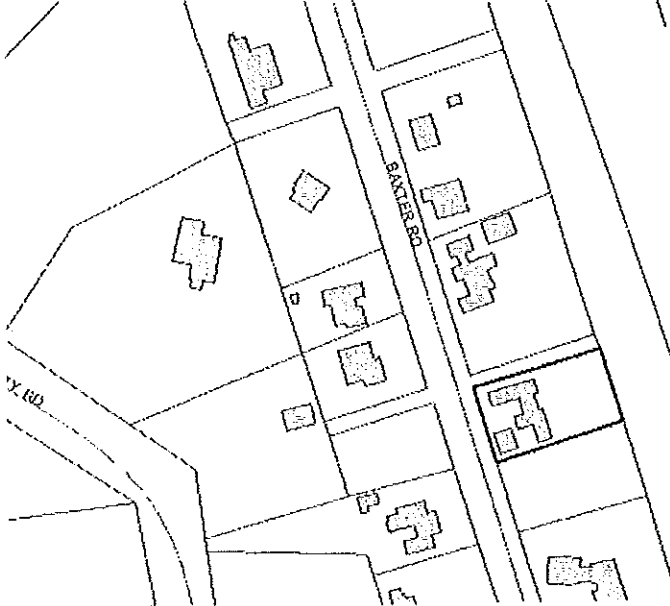
FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (month / year) March 2007

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

48 21			
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Town NANTUCKET

Place (neighborhood or village) SIASCONSET

Address 93 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name SWEPT AWAY

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1950

Source RESEARCH

Style/Form RANCH/CAPE

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

GARAGE

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition GOOD

Moved X no yes Date

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

93 Baxter Road is a one-story ranch-style house with a U-shaped plan and gable roof. The house is marked by a large exterior brick chimney at center. The glass and panel single-leaf entry door is also found in the central section in the north bay. Windows are generally single with 6/6 double-hung sash lights. The long lateral plan has been added too over the years. A simple one-story garage is found along the road at the southwest corner of the property.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ see continuation sheet

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house was built in 1950 by John Santos for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L Gutterson. The form was influenced by other dwellings in the study area, namely 29 and 71 Baxter. The form appears to have been popular in the area between 1935-1950.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ see continuation sheet

Voices of the Village: An Oral History of ‘Sconset. Interviews by Nancy A. Newhouse. ‘Sconset Trust 2004.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

FORM B – BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Sketch Map



Recorded by Michael May

Organization Nantucket Preservation Trust

Date (*month / year*) March 2007

Assessor’s Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

48 10			
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Town NANTUCKET

Place (*neighborhood or village*) SIASCONSET

Address 115 BAXTER ROAD

Historic Name

Uses: Present RESIDENCE

 Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction C. 1925

Source RESEARCH

Style/Form SHINGLE/BUNGALOW

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation CONCRETE

Wall/Trim SHINGLE/WOOD

Roof GABLE, SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (*with dates*)

Condition GOOD

Moved ☐ no X yes Date ON LOT C. 2000

Acreage LESS THAN AN ACRE

Setting RESIDENTIAL

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

115 Baxter Road is a 1 ½-story, Shingle-style cottage typical of houses built in the 1920s. The building has a rectangular main block of four bays with a two-bay wide north wing that is slightly higher in elevation. The cottage rests on a high concrete foundation. Both the east and west elevations have large open porches with shed roofs and square posts and balustrade. The roof is pierce three gable dormers with exposed rafters and paired windows containing 6/6 lights. The south elevation has a large exterior brick chimney

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The house appears on the 1949 Sanborn Map of Nantucket. Historic photographs indicate it was one of several structures constructed in the 1920s near the lighthouse. Today several associated buildings have been moved to the west side of Baxter Road. The structure has been move to the edge of its lot to avoid erosion threats.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☐ *see continuation sheet*

Sanborn Maps of Nantucket, 1949
Historic Photographs in the Collection of the Nantucket Historical Association.

☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*